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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,055—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 15, 1893.

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PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.I.	MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th May.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4139	800	W. D.G. Worcester	2nd June.
†*	ASSAM	3050	500	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	800	S. H. Moule	16th "
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd "
B.I.	SHANNON	4159	800	E. Crewe	30th "
†*	ASSAM	3050	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.I.	MARSELLA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th "
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th "
†*	ASSAM	3050	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Logzin	11th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo :—

17th May. 14th June. 12th July.
31st " 28th " 26th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th May, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June 1893.
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	9th July "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste. the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
VINDOBONA	L. Lemessioh	4,260	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. May, 2, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

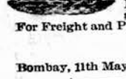
Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of Zanzibar's S. S. "NYANZA", 2,028 Tons, WILL SAIL for ZANZIBAR, &c. on or about the 20th May. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM and Co.,
Agents.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohla.



THE S. S. "CHILKA," of the B. I. S. N. Co., WILL SAIL for MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, and MAURITIUS, on the 17th inst. Very good Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to

ESSA THAVER,
143, Samuel Street.
Bombay, 11th May. 1893.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 17th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 21st May, at 11 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the Incoming English Mail arrives, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buareh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 20th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,032 tons, on the 18th May, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th May 1893. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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ANCHOR LINE.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	20th May
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	6th June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

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WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.
Bombay, 12th May, 1893.

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TOBACCO
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is absolutely pure.

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TOBACCO
is rich gold flake.

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is for Pipes.

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Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs.	32 8
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	,,	37 8
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	,,	3 8 extra.

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Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to	,,	55 0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!!
SHIRTS!!!

FOR MONSOON WEAR. Best Wove Flannel, Natural Wool, Tropical Flannel, Silk and Wool. All thoroughly Shrunk.

	Rs.	a.
NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS— Plain and Fancy ..... Each	6	8
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Cost Rs. 630. Open to any reasonable offer. For further particulars
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JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. "CHYEBASSA," a Bran New English light and stylish Canoe-shaped Landau with Patent head, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury."
One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windovers with Patent Hood.
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"Also New and Second-hand household furniture of he newest Pattern."
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On or about THURSDAY, 1st JUNE, 1893,
THE SCREW STEAMER JAPAN,
Built in 1872, by C. Mitchell and Son, Low Walker-on-Tyne, Newcastle.
Engines by Mandslay Son and Feild, London.
New Boilers were given in 1880.

Gross Register	2340-18 Tons.
Nett Register	1855-93 Tons.
Length	236-0 feet.
Breadth	37-1 feet.
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GAIETY THEATRE.

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WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

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A Demonstration in each Town Visited.

THE ONLY OPERA COMPANY IN INDIA.

Advertisements to the Contrary notwithstanding.

"DOROTHY."

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3. Other Prices as before.

Box Plan now open at SOUNDY & Co.

WANTED

AN OVERSEER, for the Surat Municipality, on Rs. 100 per mensem, including horse allowance. None not possessing knowledge of Engineering need apply. Applications with testimonials will be received by the Undersigned up to the 25th instant. Candidate must clearly state his age.

By Order,

NANU MEAN B. SHAIKH,
Secretary, Surat City Municipality.

Municipal Office: Surat, 6th May, 1893.

WANTED

A DRAUGHTSMAN for the Office of the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, RAJPIPLA STATE.

Applicants should have some experience of work in an Executive Engineer's Office and a fair knowledge of Free-hand Drawing.

Applications, with copies of recent testimonials, stating age, qualifications, and pay required, should reach the undersigned not later than June 1st, 1893.

H. KEMBALL,
Executive Engineer.

Nandod, Rewa Kantha, May 12th, 1893.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, AT CALCUTTA.

In the Matter of the Petition of JUGGERNAUTH KHANNAH, residing at No. 18, Sumbhoo Nath Mullick's Lane, in Burra Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business at No. 60, Cross Street in Burra Bazar, aforesaid, and also at No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, in the City of Bombay, as Merchant and Commission Agent, under the name, style, and firm of SALUGRAM, KHANNAH AND COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the Third Day of June, 1893, at the hour of Eleven O'clock, in the Forenoon, or as soon as this matter will be called on an application will be made to the Presiding Commissioner of this Court on behalf of the above named Juggernauth Khannah for an order that the Petition of Insolvency file by him on the 16th Day of February, 1891, be withdrawn and the vesting order made in this matter on the same day be discharged.

M. CAMELL,
Attorney for Juggernauth Khannah.

Calcutta, 6th May, 1893.

J. NEUBERG,

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY

FOR THE WELL-KNOWN

BASEL MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS OF MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

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	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each
5¼ feet by 5¼ feet.	3 4	7 feet by 9 feet	7 0
5½ " " 7¼ "	4 6	7 " " 10 "	8 0
6 " " 6 "	4 8	7 " " 12 "	9 8
6 " " 8 "	5 6	7 " " 14 "	11 0
6 " " 9 "	6 0	7½ " " 7½ "	6 4
6½ " " 6½ "	4 8	7½ " " 10 "	8 8
6½ " " 9 "	6 12	7½ " " 12 "	10 4
6½ " " 10 "	7 8	7½ " " 14 "	12 0
6½ " " 12 "	9 0	7½ " " 18 "	15 8
6½ " " 6½ "	4 14	8½ " " 8½ "	7 4
6½ " " 8 "	6 0	8½ " " 10 "	8 14
6½ " " 9 "	6 12	8½ " " 20 "	17 12
6½ " " 10 "	7 8	8½ " " 24 "	21 4
6½ " " 12 "	9 0	8½ " " 8½ "	8 0
7 " " 7 "	5 8	9 " " 9 "	9 8
7 " " 8 "	6 5	10 " " 3½ "	4 0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each
5 feet by 5 feet,	2 2	6 feet by 12 feet,	6 0
5 " " 6 "	2 8	7 " " 7 "	4 2
5 " " 7½ "	3 2	7 " " 9 "	5 4
5½ " " 5½ "	2 9	7 " " 10 "	6 0
5½ " " 7½ "	3 8	7 " " 12 "	7 4
5½ " " 11 "	5 3	7½ " " 7½ "	4 8
6 " " 6 "	3 0	7½ " " 9 "	5 10
6 " " 7 "	3 8	7½ " " 10½ "	6 9
6 " " 8 "	4 0	7½ " " 12 "	7 8
6 " " 9 "	4 8	7½ " " 15 "	9 6
6 " " 10 "	5 0	7½ " " 18 "	11 4
6 " " 11 "	5 8	7½ " " 20 "	12 8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.	Rs. as. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4 6	18 inches square, ...	3 0
			3 6
20 " " ...	4 8		3 12
		20 " " ...	3 14
22 " " ...	5 4	22 " " ...	4 6
24 " " ...	5 8	24 " " ...	4 12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

	Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.

STOUT HONEY-COMB PATTERN.

Prime Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
24 by 36 inches.....	6 4	32 by 72 inches.....	16 0
32 by 32 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	8 0
32 by 45 "	10 0	34 by 45 "	10 8
32 by 54 "	12 0	34 by 72 "	17 0

Second Quality

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches.....	6 0	32 by 54 inches.....	10 0
32 by 45 "	8 0	34 by 34 "	6 8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

STRIPED PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.
28 by 36 inches.....	6 0	28 by 36 inches.....	6 8
34 by 34 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	7 8
34 by 45 "	9 8	34 by 45 "	10 0
34 by 54 "	11 0	34 by 54 "	11 8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.

READY MADE.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3 4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3 8
27 by 36 " stout	4 8	22 by 36 " blue check	3 12

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT AHMEDABAD.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 384 of 1892.

Kikabhoy Abdulally.....Plaintiff.

vs.

Dayamboo, widow of Abdul Rahim Abdulally and Abdul Hoosein Nazmoodin..... } Defendants.

In pursuance of the order made in the above suit dated the 6th day of March, 1893, and by the direction of Mr. L. A. Watkins, the Receiver appointed herein, the Undersigned will at 3 P.M., on MONDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1893, sell by Public Auction at the premises the undersigned property.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the bungalow, out-houses, cookroom and stable, built and standing thereon, situate at Camp Ahmedabad, registered under No. 5, in the Books of the Quarter Master General, containing by admeasurement from north to south 427 feet, and from east to west 403 feet, and bounded on the West by the fence or boundary line and beyond that by a public road, on the east by the compound fence and beyond that by the Government vacant ground, on the South by the fence and beyond that by a bungalow No. 6, belonging to Mehta Lalshanker, and on the North by Bungalow No. 4.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas Dhurumsey, and Cama, Attorneys for the plaintiff at their office in Sirdar's Building, or to the undersigned Auctioneer, next door to National Bank.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, May 15, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c :

2 cases white mulls,
3 cases colored muslins.
5 cases white drill.
5 cases grey half hose.
5 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey shooties.
A S 1-300—320 bales old newspapers.
E S & Co.—163 S L B—3761—8 cases white nainsooks,

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent, Port Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., at the Victoria and Prince's Dock's premises—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 15, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods, and the following :—

1 cottage pianoforte by S. Rose and Co.
300 pairs steel and wooden skates.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Essabhoy Caderbhoy Saval, ex s. s. Himalya—

24½ - 2 cases 500 books copper foil.

By order of Messrs. Sorabshah and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Essajee Jafferjee—

38 bales old newspapers.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. E. S. Malia and his indentor Abdoolali Ahmedali—

F T and Co. M 1921 793-99—4 cases hardware.

By order of the Receiver appointed in suit No. 81 of 1893.—

1 case brass bedsteads.

AT 2 P.M.

1 bran new strong victoria with spring cushions.
1 English mail phaeton.
1 strong square-shaped landau, little used.
1 Strong second hand open carriage.
1 dog-cart by Stephens.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF Gold Brocades, Plain and Flowered Silks, and Gold worked Doopattas.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Poorunchund and Permeeridass, silk merchants of Cawnpore—

896—7939—1	case	12	pieces gold brocades with border.
1009—1	"	22	" plain colored silk.
3039—1	"	12	" flowered silk.
1010—1	"	22	" plain colored silk.
1011—1	"	22	" " "
3032—1	"	13	" gold brocades with border.
3201—1	"	33	" flowered silk.
9928—1	"	100	" gold worked doopattas.

AUCTION SALE,
AT
The Army, Navy and Civil Service Co-Operative Society (of India, Ld., Apollo Bunder.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., and the following days, at 1 p.m., each day the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade of the Society consisting of superior porcelain dinner dessert and breakfast services, lamps, games of sorts, stationery, rich electroplated-ware, albums, trunks, portmenteaux, pictures, hardware, hosiery, Aspinwall's paint, oilmanstores, wines, glass show cases, cupboards, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers and is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STEAM LAUNCH "AVAN."

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late K M Heeramanck, Esq., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Stone Bunder, Mody Bay, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m, the steam launch, Avan, of 1355 Tons Register, 40 ft. long 8ft broad and 5 ft deep, built of teak coppered and copper fastened with engine and boiler complete in working order as she lies off Stone Bunder.

Private offers will be received by the undersigned, and the launch is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 15, 1893.

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RE OOKERDA KHETSEY, SALE OF COAL, YARN, COTTON, COTTON WASTE, &c.

At the Ookerda Khetsey Spinning Mill, at Parel.

Under instructions from the Trustees of Mr. Ookerda Khetsey, the undersigned will, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m. put up for sale on the Pre mises, all the coal, yarn, cotton, cotton waste and other sundry goods lying at the Ookerda Khetsey Spinning Mill, at Parel.

For further particulars and conditions of sales apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the said Trustees.

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Bombay, May 15, 1893.

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THE BANK receives CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. G. FIDLER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 Per Cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1892 will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 15th instant, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1893.

OFFERS are invited up to 1 P. M. (Gunfire), on the 15th August, 1893, for the PURCHASE on lease of the LAND and BUILDINGS, known as the Cathedral High School Premises, on the Esplanade, Bombay.

Particulars and forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after 10th May, 1893.

S. REESCH, A. M. I. C

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
EXCHANGE BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,067½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	8½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. pt.	205xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000	250	250	10	270
	{ 750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	93
Bapty Brothers	6,125	200	125	18	42
Borsad Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no s
Bombay Fire Insurance	500	2 500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Iron and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	250xd
Bocan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	150
Dyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety					
Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	120	10 pr. ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Mahanee Iron Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	600	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	90
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	230
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Press Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fireln.	250	5,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Premier Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Remedy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	35
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLndn
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	905
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	...	18½ Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,320
Albert Ginning Co	160	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	000	2,200	90	205
Bellary	167	001	1,000	Nil. 40	320
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	240
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	265
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		130	130
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,350
French	300	500	all	100	1,000
Harvey and Sabaathy	450	500	500	50	480
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	475
Khandesh	750	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Khangaum Manfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Kombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	250xd
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	290
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	595
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 15	121½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 div	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,375 x
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	201
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart		1,000	100	Rs. 100	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,000	00	all	Rs. 25	505
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	80
Bellary & W Co., Ld (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Unit ed	900	1,000	1,000	30	600xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay Nasonal Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,035 x
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	640xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	415
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,688	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	405
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	845
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	680
Hinguanghat Mill	700	800	500	40	650
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,030xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	205xd
Jowraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845x
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 x
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	710
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7 5
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	630
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	145	1,000	1,000	35	550
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	975
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,500
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,450	500	500	15 pr. ct	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,610
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	152
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,350
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	108	100	12 p.c g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	475
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	445
Presidency Mills Co (Ltd)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R. 30	950xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	900	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	590
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	320
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	470
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venishunkor Lakhamishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	908	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mill's Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-15	
China Leaf	"	25-12	Nominal.
Peicin, Bar Gold old	"	25-4	"
Do. do. new	"	25-2	"
Australia do,	"	25-11	
Bombay do.	"	25-10	
British Sovereigns	"	16-3	
Do. Dreams	"	16-2	
Silver 17 Betternose	"	106-8	
Do. 17½ do.	"	105-11	
Mexican Dollars	"	220	Nominal.
Austrian do.	"	333	
Napoleons	"	321	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
J. N. Petit Fort Reading Room and Library, 5 p.m.
Eve's Floral Bower.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 13th:—Imaum (s), from Cardiff; Umballa (s), Chittagong; and Pachumba (s), Karachi. Yesterday:—Aldgate (s), from Cardiff; Rosetta (s), London; and Windsor (s), Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 13th:—Nadir (s), for Coast Ports and Calcutta; Java (s), Karachi and Persian Gulf; Birdoswald (s), Trieste and Venice; Clan Macalister (s), Tuticorin; Loodiana (s), Akyab; Assam (s), Aden; Henry Bolckow (s), Persian Gulf; and Willow Branch (s), Hamburg.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Brindisi entered the dock on Friday and the s. s. Clan Macleau on Saturday; and the s. s. Mortlake left it on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Arab entered and the s. s. Radeshiemer, Isleworth, and Deepdale left the dock on Friday.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo woman, aged about sixty years, accidentally fell into a ditch of water, at Haines Road, on Friday last, and was rescued by a passer-by. She was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital.

MISSING ORNAMENTS.—Vullubdas Bhugwandas, residing at Bhuleshwar, reports to the police that a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 75, fell from the wrist of his daughter-in-law, named Radhabai, aged thirteen years, between Bhuleshwar and Nagpada Street, on Friday last.

A MISSING GIRL.—A Hindu woman, named Sakoobai, residing on the 3rd Lane Kamateepoora, reports to the police that her daughter-in-law, aged sixteen years, left home, at about 1 p.m., on Friday last, and has not since returned. She had on her person gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 14.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

Overture.....Zanetta.....Auber
Mazurka.....Souvenir De Spozzia.....A Correglo
Intermezzo.....Marie.....W William
Valse.....Sweet Briar.....C Lowthian
Selection.....My Mie Rosette.....P Lacome & J Carryll
Galop.....Champagne.....O Schirbel
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

INFRINGEMENT OF PORT REGULATION.—John Pengelly, Captain of s. s. Jame Tucher, Govind Toolaji, and two other tindals of native crafts were charged, on Saturday last, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with anchoring their ship, without regulation lights. The captain, in his defence, said that the light on his steamer having gone out, it was taken away to be trimmed and cleaned. His Worship said that it was a dangerous practice to do so, and he consequently fined the captain Rs. 20, and each of the tindals, who had pleaded guilty to the charge, Rs. 10.

CHARGE OF POISONING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday last, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Roberts charged Furid Dawood, a native of Aurangabad and a private in the Marine Battalion, with abetting, on the 8th instant, one Azizabee to wilfully and maliciously cause the death of Fatmabee, aged eight years, the daughter of a private, named Vulli Khan, belonging to the same battalion. On the application of the police, the case was remanded until the 27th instant, and the accused was ordered to remain in the custody of the police, to make further inquiries.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—Peermahomed Abdool Kadarand two others were charged before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday last, with causing hurt to one Ramu Govind. It appears from the evidence adduced before the court that the complainant was formerly in the employ of a Erani, shop-keeper, at Erskine Road. After some time he left that shop and joined in the service of another Erani and attracted some of the customers of his old master. The accused number three, who was employed in the service of the complainant's old master, being enraged at this, engaged the first two accused to assault Rama, the complainant, with sticks. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and consequently all of them were fined Rs. 30 each, or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A FATAL FALL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday last, at the Elphinstone College, touching the death of a Hindoo painter, named Gopal Vithoo, aged fifty-five years, living at Duncan Road. The deceased was engaged with another man for the last few days in painting the cresting and the lower roof of the east wing of the Elphinstone College. At about 9 a.m., on Saturday last, the deceased was holding a piece of the iron work of the cresting and was walking a step further, when the iron work in his hand broke off, and he fell from the bamboo and rolled down the sloping roof on to the terrace below, which was about fifty feet from where he had been standing. The deceased in his fall was seriously wounded on the head and was bleeding from the nose. He became unconscious and died immediately. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Alla Rakhia Amiji was charged, on Saturday last, before Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, at the Girgaum Police Court, with stealing gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 134, the property of his master, Shapoorjee Dinshaw, residing at Khetwady. On the 2nd ultimo, while the complainant was absent from home the accused opened his cupboard and stole the property. When the complainant came home, the accused asked him for a few hours' leave, saying that he wanted to see his mother who had come from Palanpore. The complainant complied with his, request, and the accused left the place immediately, but he never returned. The complainant, finding his property missing, reported the matter to the police, who after making inquiries sent a telegram to Palanpore for the arrest of the accused. The accused was arrested and brought to Bombay on the 10th instant. The accused having pleaded guilty to the charge was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday last, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nelmes charged Behari Beniprasad and Khemji Parshotam with house-breaking by night in a building at Patton Road and abstracting from a room, occupied by a woman named Dhondee, the widow of Ganoo, ornaments and sundry articles, of the collective value of Rs. 1,000. While the complainant was absent at Culban, the accused forced open the door of her room and stole the property. The accused were in debt, which they were not able to discharge, until after the burglary. The first accused pleaded not guilty, but was convicted by the Magistrate on the evidence, and, as he had been previously convicted on an offence of a similar nature, he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment; and the second accused, who pleaded guilty and expressed contrition at his having fallen into bad company, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

SUICIDE OF A HINDOO WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Girgaum Back Road, touching the death of a Hindoo woman, named Jumnabai, aged twenty-five years, the wife of one Janardhan Ganesh, a clerk in the Currency Office. The deceased was of a quiet disposition. On Saturday last, the deceased dressed her eldest daughter to send her to her husband, and put an ornament on her head which did not belong to her. The husband thereupon asked the deceased where the ornament belonging to the daughter was, and why another had been substituted. The deceased replied that she had given the ornament to some one else. The husband got angry with the deceased for giving away the ornament without his permission, and asked her to bring it back. The deceased left the house to bring the ornament, but did not return. At 6 a. m., yesterday, the husband was informed that the body of the deceased had been found in a well, at the Girgaum Back Road, by one Luximon Baloo, a Municipal labourer, employed in turning a Persian wheel in the same well. When the body was taken out of the well, life was extinct. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned the verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

GOA NEWS.—Mr. Ligorio Alvares, nephew of Bishop Alvares, committed suicide, on the 2nd instant, in Verna, by shooting himself with a revolver through the head. The cause of the suicide appeared to be pecuniary difficulties, in which he was involved.—Major Mariano Joaquim da Costa Souza Frio has been appointed Governor of Damaun.—The grass, fodder, and other articles of food for cattle have been exempted from the Customs duty, as well as Porebandar stones.—The amount of Rs. 30,000, set apart in the budget for passages, having been exhausted, another sum of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned to meet the passages expense, subject to the approval of home authorities.—Mr. Ismael Gracias, an official of the Secretariat, has been decorated by the King of Portugal with a gold medal, first-class, for important services in the Colonies.—It is rumoured that the Count of Ribandar will oppose the candidature of Mr. Neves Ferreira for a Deputy for Ilhas.—The earnings of the West of India P. R. Company for the weeks ending 15th and 22nd April amounted to Rs. 23,758, and Rs. 24,139 per week, giving an average of Rs. 465 and Rs. 473 per mile respectively.—In the new judiciary reform Mr. Amaral, the late Minister, has ordered that vacation during hot season should be transferred from May to June. The judges, who have to bear the heat of May, will be certainly thankful for the change.—His Excellency Senhor Raphael de Andrade, the new Governor-General of Goa, is expected in Goa about the end of the current month. He was to leave Mozambique about the 10th instant.—The telephone line has commenced working between Panjim and the Cabo.—Mr. M. C. da Costa, the new Administrator of Bardez, took charge on 28th April.

SAD SUICIDE OF A PARSEE CLERK.

AN inquiry was held, yesterday, on the Esplanade, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, touching the death of a Parsee, named Cursetji Merwanji, aged forty-five years, residing at Waka Mohalla, when the following evidence was recorded:—

Perozbai, the widow of the deceased, said: I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of the abovenamed deceased, who was a clerk in the office of Mr. Cursetji Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, High Court Solicitor. He was forty-five years of age. He, our seven children, and I lived together. He was in debt to the extent of Rs. 300 or Rs. 400. At 10 a.m., yesterday, after taking his meal he left home to go to his office. He did not return, and I did not see him alive again. At 6 p.m. his master came to my place, and asked for the deceased, saying he had received Rs. 100, for which he had not accounted. I told Mr. Cursetji that the deceased had not returned home since he left in the morning. I expected him to return after 8 or 9 o'clock as he usually did, and when he did not return I sent my son in search of him; but he could not find him. At 7-30, this morning I heard that the deceased's body had been found in a well on the Esplanade, and I went there and found his body lying on the pavement by the well. The deceased had been complaining to me of late about money troubles, but he never said to me that he would destroy himself.

Cursetji Dhunjibhoy Shroff said: I am a Solicitor of the High Court, Bombay. My office is in Hornby Road, Fort. The deceased was a court clerk and a petty cashier in my office. He entered my service in January, 1892. His salary was Rs. 25 a month. He attended my office as usual yesterday, and left between 5-30 and 5-45 p.m. On Friday last, I asked him to bring me his petty cash book in order to enable me to move up the accounts. He brought his book and at the same time told me that he had misappropriated Rs. 100, and he accounted to me for the balance. Last evening, at about 5 o'clock I called him into my room, and asked him to make up the deficiency of Rs. 100, or else he would have to take the consequences. He said he could not then make it up, and that he had taken the money to pay off his creditors. I told him to go, and he left the office. I told him, in the course of our conversation about the Rs. 100, that I would have to prosecute him, if he did not make it up. On my way home I went to his place, and informed his wife of his having misappropriated the Rs. 100, and requested her to induce her husband to make it up. I was at his place for about five minutes, and I did not see the deceased, and have not seen him alive since. I heard of his death this morning from Inspector Roberts.

Inspector Roberts deposed that in consequence of certain information, received by him, at about 6 a.m., yesterday, he proceeded to the well on the Maidan, in front of the Elphinstone High School, and there saw the body of the deceased floating on the water in the well. He had the body removed, and on examining it found no marks of violence on it. In the pockets of the deceased's, coat, he found two handkerchiefs, a bunch of keys, a pencil, a pen-knife, Rs. 5-7 in cash, and a bundle of office letters. In the bundle he also found seven silver buttons.

The jury returned the verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

A HANDICAP race took place, on Saturday afternoon, under the auspices of the Bombay Sailing Association. The race was open to any Association boats, and was started at 4-35 p.m.

The following six boats were entered:—

Boat's name.	Rig.	Entered by.
Janetta	Lug	Lieut A Walpole, R E
Red Rose	Lateen	Lt M A Humphrys N Lanc Regiment.
Blue Bell	Cutter	Mr P Glynn Messent.
La Mascotte	Lateen	Mr J Westall.
Senta	Cutter	Surg-Major H W Boyd.
Mannikin	Cutter	Mr J B K Macbeth.

The course sailed No. 1 in the list:—From Pilot schooner, leaving it to Port, round fairway buoy in direction of Gull Island, leaving it to starboard, round Sunk Rock; leaving it to starboard and finishing at Pilot schooner.

The following is the result:

Name of boats	Finish. H.	M.	S.	Handicap. M.	S.	H.	Net time. M.	S.
1 Senta	6	4	45	9		1	29	45
2 Mannikin	6	10	0	11		1	35	0
3 Red Rose	6	6	0			1	31	0
0 Jannetta	5	55	49	3		1	21	40
0 Blue Bell	6	14	50	6		1	33	50
0 La Mascotte	6	10	12	8		1	35	12

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

A LARGE number of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery and the Bombay Light Horse were present in the Colaba Rifle Range last Saturday. A spoon competition at 200 and 300 yards was fired for by the Volunteer Artillery, Corporal Taylor and Gunner Bond winning the first and second spoons, with totals of 43 and 41, respectively. A match was fired between the members of A and B troops of the Light Horse, who were present, A troop winning by 12 points. The six best scorers of either side were then selected to fire a match at 500 yards. Very poor scores were made, the Light Horse winning by 16 points. The following were the scores:—

	B. V. A.		B. L. H.	
Corporal Taylor	21	Trooper Lindsay	12	
Gunner Bond	22	Lieut. Cuffe	19	
Gunner Butler	9	Sergt. Symons	15	
Gunner Bicklwell	8	Lance-Corpl. Kor	15	
Sergt.-Major Heckerieg	14	Trooper Ferguson	6	
Sergt. Pinder	2	Lance-Corpl. Munro	23	
Total	77	Total	93	

THE KHAGAN VALLEY FORCE.

THE special correspondent of the Lahore paper in a telegram, dated Balakot, May 6, says:—The 23rd Pioneers marched out of Abbottabad on the morning of the 2nd May *en route* for Khagan. The regiment at present is only 512 strong, but in a few days Lieutenant Wallace Dunlop will catch them up with 160 furlough men. Colonel S. V. Gordon is in command, and the following officers are present with the regiment:—Captain A. E. Jones, Lieutenent R. C. Lye, Lieutenant H. F. A. Pearson (Adjutant), and Lieutenant A. G. Kemball. Surgeon-Captain W. B. Lane is in medical charge. Colonel Hutchinson, Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, goes with the regiment as Political Officer. From Mansehra the route lay along the Ghari Habibulla road for nine miles, and then by a cross road for three miles to Jabah, a small village at the foot of the Dum Galli Pass. Here the first difficulty arose. For some incomprehensible reason the carriage supplied to the regiment was more than half of it camels, and the track across the kotal was at the best only a bad mule road. One day's halt was therefore necessary to widen it, and the regiment crossed on the evening of the 5th instant after two hard days' work, and halted at Shotral, a hamlet on the right bank of the Kunhar. This morning the regiment marched into Balakot.

The Dum Galli mentioned above is so called, because in former days village "Mirasis" used to be kept there to give notice of any approaching enemy. "Dum" is another word for Mirasi. The drop down from the Kotal to the Kunhar or Nainsukh river is about 1,500 feet, and in places the road is very steep and narrow. Camels ought never to be taken by this route; they should go round by Ghari Habibullah, but that road also requires improvements in one or two places before it is fit for laden camels.

At Balakot we found Sergeant White, of the Commissariat Department, and this place must evidently be the base for all supplies. There is a thana and a post office at Balakot, and a beautiful encamping ground close to the thana, where we pitched our tents under the shade of some fruit trees. Balakot is only 3,100 feet above the level of the sea, so in the daytime at this season of the year the heat is considerable, but at night there is a delicious breeze down the valley, coming straight off the snow, which is still lying on the top of a high hill immediately above us. From this place hard work will really commence. The road runs along the hill sides immediately above the river, which we must cross on Monday by a bridge which looks anything but safe. All camel carriage must of course be discharged here, no camel could be taken across this bridge, and it would take months to widen the road on the opposite side sufficiently for camel traffic.

THE AGRA SAVINGS BANK, LIMITED.

ON Wednesday last, in accordance with the order of Court, Mr. W. E. Howatson, the late Acting Manager of the Agra Savings Bank, Limited, who was appointed liquidator at a meeting of the shareholders held on Saturday, appeared before Mr. Elliot, District Judge, Allahabad, to show cause why a provisional liquidator should not be appointed by the Court.

Mr. Dillon and Mr. Wallach, barristers-at-law, appeared for the Bank; and Babu Shama Churn Mukerji for the petitioner.

Mr. Dillon, before the proceedings in connection with the order began, presented a petition on behalf of the bank through Mr. W. E. Howatson for the voluntary liquidation of the bank under the supervision of the court. The petition stated that three gentlemen had been appointed to supervise the liquidator. Mr. Wallach submitted a petition from eight creditors of the bank supporting this. It stated that of thirty-six depositors present at the meeting in person, by proxy or by letters, representing deposits amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,49,370, all except one, who abstained from voting, were in favour of liquidation under the supervision of the court.

Babu Shama Churn Mukerji then drew attention to an article in a newspaper published that morning, which he submitted amounted to contempt of court. It was not only a libel, but was intended to prejudice the mind of the court.

Mr. Elliot said that in that case perhaps he had better not see it till he decided the case, and then afterwards if it amounted to contempt of court it could be dealt with.

William Edward Howatson was examined by Babu Shama Churn Mukerji. Shown a report of a resolution passed at a meeting of the shareholders of the bank on 4th February 1893, witness said he did not prepare the notice, but he signed it. It was prepared by Dignam, Robinson and Sparkes, solicitors, Calcutta. When he signed the notice he knew perfectly well it was not in pursuance of the resolution of 4th February. It was in keeping with the resolution but added to it. Witness in pursuance with the resolution issued a call to the shareholders. All the shareholders had not paid the calls. Many had paid up in full, some had paid up in part, and some had not paid at all. Dr. Walker, who held hundred and eighty shares, addressed a letter to the manager of the bank. The letter, which insisted strongly on liquidation, was put in and read. The letter was not put before the shareholders at the meeting of the 4th April or any of the meetings. Asked if is was his duty to do so, he said he laid it before the Trustees. He did not consider it his duty to lay it before the meeting, because he received no official orders to produce it or not to produce it. He had received no other letters of that description from anyone else. He produced certain tabular statements which he had prepared. From these statements it appeared that the total sum paid to lawyers was some Rs. 17,000. He knew the legal fees allowed by courts. In one suit for the recovery of Rs. 35,129 the fee for services of counsel (Mr. Dillon) was Rs. 1,755, which was at the rate of 5 per cent. A compromise was effected, and a decree was passed by the court. He was not in a position to say that the legal fee was Rs. 275.

Mr. Dillon said that he did not think his friend was entitled to take half the item. The bank received Rs. 1,000 from the opposite side for costs.

Examination continued. In another case for the recovery of Rs. 11,158 the fee of counsel was Rs. 557. He did not know that, the case being compromised, the legal fee was Rs. 186. There was also an item of Rs. 2,790 paid to Mr. Dillon as fee in a claim for Rs. 55,806 instituted by the bank against Mr. B. Howard and others. He did not know that the legal fee was Rs 632-4. There was an item of Rs. 876 paid to counsel on a claim of Rs. 5,772-1-10. However, when the claim was made over to Mr. Dillon, it was for the sum of over Rs. 17,000 and this was the balance which was put into court. The fee was not refunded, and there was no occasion to refund it. Mr. Dillon recovered the money and was entitled to the fee. The total sum incurred during the suspension for printing charges exclusive of the ordinary printing charges was Rs. 2,324-2. That sum included accounts that were not strictly printing charges—subscriptions to newspapers, advertising and such like, which were incurred under contracts made by Mr. Wollaston. One of the statements prepared by witness give particulars of property sold. This was in accordance with a resolution passed on 19th September 1892: "That the Trustees be empowered to sell the property of the bank to the best advantage of the shareholders." With regard to the establishment charges, they had been reduced. The manager and others had been sent away, and had not been replaced. He had with him a receipt for Rs. 44,500. (This receipt was put in.) This receipt was produced at the meeting of 22nd October 1892, being called for by some shareholders. It related to an explanation regarding certain promissory notes entered on the balance-sheet.

Rabu Shama Churn Mukerj asked if that receipt had been published with the explanation it would not have shown the facts in quite a different light.

Mr. Dillon objected to the question.

Witness said he would not admit that the transaction to which this receipt related had some connection with an entry in the balance-sheet. Witness had furnished security as assistant manager for Rs. 2,000 according to the Articles of Association. The security of the manager was Rs. 10,000. The cash balance of the bank was Rs. 3,37,360 on 5th May. One depositor was paid after the suspension of the bank under peculiar circumstances. It was not long after the suspension. He was paid Rs. 1,200. He called on the 14th, the day of the suspension, and asked for payment. He was kept waiting from twelve to past three, and then told that he was too late to be paid. It was a fact that this depositor threatened to go to court and apply for a winding-up order unless he was paid. He sent a notice of demand. Witness had not brought the notice. The books containing the orders of the Trustees he had brought, but in none of them was there an order giving authority to pay this depositor.

Witness, cross-examined by Mr. Dillon, said that he (Mr. Dillon) was the senior counsel of the bank. He was retained generally to appear in every case. The cases amounting to Rs. 5,000 and upwards were made over to him. These were cases in and outside Allahabad. His fee was to be 5 per cent. in all cases, and his duties continued throughout the execution proceedings. Referring to the first item mentioned by Babu Shama Mukerji, costs amounting to Rs. 1,000 were refunded by the opposite party. The case in which B. Howard and others were sued was instituted at Mirzapur. Taking the cases generally, the Bank had been refunded 2½ per cent. of the fees paid to Mr. Dillon. In cases where other counsel were retained Mr. Dillon had agreed to pay their fees. The amount of Rs. 5,173-3-0 had been paid for advice and opinions, and about Rs. 12,000 had been paid on institution of suits, amounting to Rs. 2,64,612-7-3. Of that sum there had been realised Rs. 1,03,989-4-3, and there was a balance of Rs. 1,61,000 still pending in Court.

Thus about Rs. 10,000 had been paid by the bank as fees for the collection of about Rs. 1,04,000, and on the institution of suits still pending in court to the amount of Rs. 1,61,000. Out of this item of Rs. 12,000, rouzhly, which had been paid in fees, about Rs. 1,972-3 had been refunded to the bank by the opposite parties. The item of Rs. 5,700 paid to counsel included, besides other matters, a scheme of reconstruction and a draft of new Articles of Association, prepared by the Calcutta lawyers under the advice of Sir Griffith Evans. It was decided on 22nd October 1892 to resuscitate the bank, and it was considered necessary to realise the outstandings as quickly as possible even at a slight loss to the bank. It was reportedly resolved to resume business. Up to the time that the report of the chartered accountants in Calcutta was received, it was impossible to say that one-fourth of the capital had been lost. Sir Griffith Evans was consulted as to whether under Article 22 of the Articles of Association, the bank having lost one-fourth of its capital, it was required to go into liquidation before receiving the report of the accountants. His opinion was that they had not lost one-fourth of their capital and were not bound to go into liquidation. He was consulted a second time after the chartered accountant's report was received, and his opinion then was that they had lost one-fourth of their capital, and must go into liquidation. It was upon receipt of that opinion that the notice calling the meeting of the 6th of May was issued. Going through the statement of the results of the calls on shareholders, and another statement made out by him, he found that at the meeting of 6th May three-fourths of the shareholders entitled to vote under article 65 were present.

Mr. Elliot said he did not wish to go more fully into this matter. He was satisfied that for the purposes of this proceeding

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SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 13.

FOLLOWING the expected advance in the Bank of England rate to 3½ per cent. on Thursday, the market rates of discount in London were further put up yesterday ⅛ per cent. on short London Bills, and ⅜ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say, to 3⅜ and 4 per cent., respectively. Consols, however, recovered ¼ per cent., being quoted at 98¾; while Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 109¼. About £425,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday, making £1,025,000 withdrawn within the octave, against £125,000 paid in. The price of Bar Silver in London was unchanged yesterday, at 38½d. per oz., and 4 per cent. Rupee Paper was still quoted at £64¼; and in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 83¾ cents per oz.; demand Exchange in London having advanced ¼ cent to 4·89 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 365,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·90 to 84·10 per oz. The Indian Council allotted a quarter of a lakh of extra Bills on Calcutta yesterday, at 1s. 2 23-32d., the same rate as was obtained on the previous day. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 7-16d. The weekly Specie Shipments to India consisted of £210,000 in Silver for this port. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay, via Canal, had declined to 8s. 6d. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 97; Paris Exchange on London had further advanced slightly to fcs. 25·30.

To-day financial quotations, including those for Silver in London and New York, and the English and French Funds, have remained without further change.

The Wheat and Linseed Markets were unchanged yesterday. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,290,000 quarters, which is exactly the same as the previous Friday's estimate.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats neglected and Arrivals flat; the day's Sales having aggregated 6,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans was 1-16d. lower at 4½d., and American Arrivals were 3-32d. lower, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 9-64d. for May-June deliveries, and 4 7-32d. for September-October. Surats were unchanged in value. The days' Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

To-day there has been no further change in the spot price of American Cotton in Liverpool; but Arrivals are further 1-32d. lower in all positions; and in East Indian Cotton, there is a decline of 1-16d. in all grades of Broach, Dhollera, and Oomrawuttee. The market closed dull this afternoon; Surats steady and Arrivals quiet but steady; the days' Sales being 5,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports are 10,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained steady. Cotton at Havre has advanced half-a-franc, say to fcs. 464 for "Good" Oomra, and fcs. 51 for Fine Broach.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were exactly the same as in the previous week, at 46,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 6,000 bales greater, at 62,000 bales. The Imports were 10,000 bales more, at 72,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 8,000 bales; and as it stood yesterday, it was 120,000 bales less than at the same time last year, though greater, by 384,000 bales than in 1891. The total Visible Supply had diminished during the week by 80,000 bales, while of Surats there were 21,000 bales less in sight; the figures which we give below now showing, in the total Supply for all Europe, a diminution of 403,000 bales compared with last year, and an increase of 636,000 bales as against the year before, and, in the case of East Indian Cotton, a falling off of 125,000 bales and 223,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was 1-16d. lower than in the previous Friday, and Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. down; the spot quotations thus showing an advance of 5-16d. and a decline of 9-16d. compared with the rate ruling last year and the year before respectively.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid-Uplands remained at 7 13-16 cents per lb; but August Futures were 8 points lower, at 7·64 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales, making the decrease this season stand at 2,039,000 bales compared with last year, and 1,899,000 as against 1891.

To-day, both spot and arrival prices are unchanged in New York. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 6,000 bales, going against 4,000 bales last year and the same quantity the year before. The Cotton in sight in New York is given as 6,270,000 bales, compared with 6,230,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	28,000	48,000	61,000
" exports to U. Kingdom ..	40,000	11,000	43,000
" " Continent.....	21,000	40,000	15,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ..	4,763,000	6,812,000	6,662,000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	2,001,000	3,006,000	3,041,000
" to Continent do. ..	1,763,000	2,336,000	2,332,000
" Stock in the Ports	589,000	735,000	421,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 12th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	3,650,000	4,062,700	3,024,000
" Surats	339,000	463,800	552,210
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,591,000	1,710,830	1,237,290
" London	5,000	15,000	18,000
American Afloat	70,000	65,000	110,000
East Indians "	12,000	20,000	20,000
Total ...	1,678,000	1,810,830	1,385,290
Price of Mid.-Americans	4¼.	3 15-16.	4 13-16.
" Good Dhollera	3 13-16.	3 5-16.	3 13-16.
Difference	7-16.	5-8d.	1d.

No business for export has transpired in our local Cotton market to-day, and the feeling has been quiet; but prices are unchanged with the exception of that for Dhollera, which is Re. 1 per candy lower. The Mills have taken only 500 bales, consisting of 200 each of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 201; and Broach at Rs. 213; and 100 Mowa, at Rs. 198 per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet in tone with a small export business passing; but prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent as the basis of previous rates, and in a steady market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,207	bales.
Wheat	63,601	cwts.
Linseed	33,851	"
Rapeseed	70,124	"
Gingelly	1,226	"
Poppyseed	3,672	"
Groundnuts	529	"
Castorseed	2,505	"
Rice	4,086	"

FREIGHTS are steady; but there is less demand for tonnage. Business has been done for Genoa, May-June shipment at 17s. per ton; and for Marseilles, for prompt shipment of groundnuts and light seeds, at 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been firm at yesterday's drawing rates, and 1-32d. higher for Merchant's Bills, the rate for the latter at three months' sight for the mail having been 1s. 2 21-32d., the rest of May 1s. 2 15-16d., and for June 1s. 2 29-32d.; but there has been very little business passing either way. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 2 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 2 31-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·57¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 104 7-16 for Fours, both for Money and Account; but the feeling was week, and rates receded to 105 5-16 for cash, and 104⅜ for the next settlement, at which they closed, with 4⅜ per Cents quoted nominally at par.

SHARES have not attracted much attention; but we note a few changes in our list this evening, viz, an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussil Cotton Press shares and of Rs. 15 in Volkart's Press; an advance of Rs. 15 Alliance Mill shares; of Rs. 10 in Coorla; of Rs. 5 each in David, New Great Eastern, Oriental, and Southern Mahratta; and a decline of Rs. 25 in Mahalakshmi; and of Rs. 20 in Howard and Bullough, at our revised quotations. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 higher.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BROOKS—April 26, at Sakkaarah, New Fillebrook-road, Leitonstone, Essex, the wife of J A Brooks, P and O Co, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MEERES—WILSON—April 19, at St. Matthew's Chapel, Allerton, Leeds, Capt C S Meeres, R A, to Mabel (Moonah), daughter of Robert Wilson, Pupri, Tirhoot, India.

DEATHS.

BEATSON—April 3, on board the City of Canterbury, off Suez, Edward Beatson, second son of Surg-Gen W Beatson, and late manager of the Dolgaban, Tea Estate in Assam.

CRADDOCK—April 23, at Brighton, Catherina Louisa Craddock, daughter of the late Dr W Craddock, of the Bengal Army, aged 40.

FOX—May 5, at Blackrock, Cork, Ireland, Annie Maria Cecelia, dearly loved wife of Mr A J Fox, Deputy Examiner of Military Works Accounts, Simla.

HENNAH—April 24, at Forest-hill, S E, Edmund Carthew Hennah, son of the late Thomas Hennah, H E I C S, aged 60.

MACKINLAY—April 22, at Percy House, Percy-circus, W C John Mackinlay, M I C E, F R G S, late of Bombay and of Colaba, Herne Bay, Kent.

MONTEATH—April 23, at the Broich, Crieff, N B, Alexander Mac Laurin Monteath, C S I, of The Broich and Duchally, Perthshire, late of H M's Indian Civil Service, aged 59.

STARR—April 7, at sea, on her passage home from India, Elizabeth Gwernil, elder daughter of Lt-Col E Henderson Starr, R M A.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WACHA—May 13, at his residence, Frere Road, Cursetji, son of Eduiji Cursetji Wacha, of laryngal thisis.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BADCOCK—May 7, at Bhaugulpur, the wife of F W Badcock, of a daughter.

KAPURTHALA—May 9, at Dalhousie, the Maharani of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, of a son (Kanwar Sahib).

REED—May 4, at Monghyr, the wife of Lindsay Reed, Opium Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SHARPLES—GLYNN—May 8, at St Mary Magdalene's Church, Mian Mir, by the Rev W B Handford, A G Sharples, Sub-Conductor, Commissariat Transport Department, to Nellie, eldest daughter of Robert Webb, Esq, Tea Planter, Assam.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1893.

WHATEVER else the labours of the Leprosy Commission in India have established, or failed to establish, they have conclusively shown that there was no ground for the alarming assumption that leprosy is increasing in this country, and has become an Imperial danger. Hard facts prove to demonstration that the victims of the disease are less numerous now than they were twenty years ago, notwithstanding the large increase of the population. The Commissioners are content to limit their contention on this all-important point to showing that leprosy has not increased in the last two decades; although the Census returns show that there has been a distinct decrease. The Census returns, if they err, overstate the numbers, for the tendency is to include cases of so-called white leprosy in the returns referring to lepers. There has been no recrudescence of leprosy, and those who have asserted that vaccination has caused such a recrudescence have the ground cut from under their feet. The chapter in which the Commissioners deal with this suggestion deserves the serious consideration of those who in their crusade against vaccination, assert that it is responsible for an alleged terrible increase of leprosy which is purely imaginary. The Report deals with other supposed causes of leprosy which have taken a firmer hold of public opinion than the fantastic theory that leprosy, which has existed in all ages, owes its present prevalence to a practice so recently introduced as Jenner's use of cow-pox to limit the ravages of a disease far more diffused and more destructive to mankind than leprosy itself. The conclusion arrived at by the Commission that leprosy is not diffused by hereditary transmission, is a direct challenge to the pre-conceived idea that it is hereditary. No less so is the conclusion that though leprosy is contagious in a strictly scientific sense, it is not contagious to any appreciable extent, and for all practical purposes, it may be regarded as non-contagious. These are startling propositions. There is a good deal of evidence to support them, but they run counter to the views hitherto generally prevailing.

The sixth chapter of the Report is devoted to the consideration of the conflicting scientific opinions on the question of hereditary transmission and predisposition. The highest authorities differ, some holding that there is hereditary predisposition rather than actual transmission of the disease. Danielssen and Boeck believe that hereditary predisposition and transmission are the chief factors in the perpetuation of leprosy in Norway. Dr. Hansen visited the colony of Norwegian lepers settled in America. Of the original one hundred and sixty lepers seventeen were still living. Not one of the descendants of the one hundred and sixty were lepers. Dr. Hansen and Dr. Leloir wholly deny that there is either hereditary transmission or predisposition. Virchow, who was employed by the Norwegian Government to study the question, stated that the existence of a hereditary tendency has been admitted in all ages and in all countries. But he added that it is the predisposition and not the disease that is transmitted. He considers that "special and specific external relations and causes" must be present before the disease appears in the children of leprous parents. The Commissioners very fairly regard this opinion of the great pathologist as tantamount to the assertion that hereditary predisposition is not of itself of much moment. The disease which shows itself only where there are other special and specific causes would probably show itself whether there were hereditary predisposition or not; and this is found to be actually the case. Virchow indeed had the sagacity to see that "if it be true that leprosy has disappeared from the colony of lepers who emigrated from Norway to America, we must ascribe very great importance to these external causes." On the other hand Dr. Vandyke Carter, Dr. T. R. Lewis, and Dr. D. D. Cunningham, specialists in regard to leprosy in India, hold that the hereditary taint has an important influence in spreading the disease in this country—not by actual transmission, but by predisposition. The Commissioners attribute these differences of view to the want of a clear distinction between the hereditary transmission of a disease and inherited predisposition. The mistake was frequently made of resting satisfied with the fact that one or other of the parents of a leper was leprous. It is obviously important to know whether the parent or parents were lepers before the child was born. Parents cannot transmit to children a disease which they do not possess. The Commissioners themselves overlooked the importance of obtaining evidence on this subject at the commencement of their inquiries, but this omission was rectified as far as possible. After the examination of two thousand cases the Commissioners came to the conclusion that leprosy in India is not an hereditary disease, and that the evidence is hardly sufficient to establish an inherited specific predisposition to any appreciable degree. A predisposition must exist before leprosy can appear; and predisposition may be the result of many causes other than inheritance. The same cause which produced a predisposition in the parent, may cause predisposition in the child, without any transmission or inheritance of leprosy.

This question of heredity is discussed with reference to the practical considerations involved if heredity be established. Measures for the separation of husband and wife, and the interdiction of marriages might in that case become necessary. Without going into details it will suffice to state that the Commissioners hold that there is no proof of a child being born a leper, while children have become lepers whose parents were healthy. In at least one hundred and one cases, two or more children of healthy parents became lepers. On the other hand ninety-eight leprous parents had sixty-five children, of whom only three became lepers It is true that some of these children later in life may develop leprosy; nevertheless the fact remains that they were not born lepers, and that all but 4·6 per cent. of them, under adverse conditions did not show any hereditary taint in their early years. Of five hundred children, born after the manifestation of leprosy in parent or parents, twenty-one became lepers. Of one hundred and fifty children over ten years of age born after one or the other parent became leprous only ten were affected. Of eighty-two children over sixteen years of age, born under similar conditions, only six have become affected. Sixty-two lepers, born of leprous parents, were found to have one hundred and fifty-six brothers and sisters born also after the manifestation of the disease in their fathers and mothers, and of these twenty-one had become lepers, the percentage being only 13·4. Sixty-one lepers, born before their parents became afflicted, had one hundred and fifty brothers and sisters, of whom thirty-one were lepers, the percentage being 20·6. The inference is drawn by the Commissioners from these remarkable figures taken in connection with the fact that a considerable number of children become leprous whose parents are healthy, that leprosy has a tendency to attack several members of a family where there is no specific hereditary transmission. As they express it the disease is due to extraneous agents and conditions which may at any time affect people in similar surroundings and possessing similar constitutions. Eight hundred lepers born of healthy parents were found to have 2,853 brothers and sisters, of whom 97 became leprous, the percentage being 3·4. The percentage in the case of 306 brothers and sisters of 123 lepers born of affected parents was 17. One of the tables shows that of 3,703 children, whose parents were healthy, 25 per cent. had become lepers; the deduction is that the disease shows a predilection for certain families, where there is an absence of hereditary specific predisposition. From these and other considerations which we have briefly indicated, the Commission have arrived at the conclusion that leprosy is not diffused by hereditary transmission.

THE Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, who has just sent in his annual report on the progress of the Lunatic Asylums of the Presidency, can at least claim to have sent in the most satisfactory one yet presented from any Presidency. Health has been good, the numbers admitted fewer, and but for extraordinary charges the cost of maintenance has been slighter. The total number of inmates in the Presidency asylums is but one short of a thousand, and the causes of this insanity are shown in the usual columns. Four hundred and forty cases are attributed to physical and eighty-five to moral causes, the source of insanity being untraced in four hundred and seventy-four cases. The further subdivision of the known causes gives two hundred and nineteen as having arisen from the use of intoxicating drugs and abuse of spirits, epilepsy in thirty-one, fever in thirty, destitution, sunstroke, old age, the climate, phthisis, and injuries each contributing their proportion. Anger, fear, jealousy, anxiety, study, and excessive joy are included in the lists. Heredity has been recorded in no less than thirty instances. Mortality in the asylum has been greater, Hyderabad being chiefly responsible for the fact. At Poona the deaths were due chiefly to diarrhœa and debility, at Colaba the high death-rate was due to dysentery, diarrhœa, and phthisis during the rains and cold weather, disease prevailing widely in the district, generally consequent upon the heavy rainfall. In Hyderabad last hot season was exceptionally unhealthy, the principal feature of it being the unprecedentedly high inundation of the Indus, the level of which it appears was from three to four feet above that of the asylum ground. After the inundation had subsided malarial fever and pneumonia appeared in a virulent type among both asylum staff and lunatics, and the death-roll was thus greatly swelled. Ratnagiri had the misfortune to have in its list as many as seven cases, in which a fatal issue of the particular form of insanity was bound to have a fatal issue. In the table showing the comparative cost per head of the maintenance of lunatics Colaba, of course, heads the list. This, as we have shown before, is due to the greater cost of provisions. But in the last official year a new water-supply has been laid on, the superintendent has become entitled to his increased rate of pay and various improvements have been effected which have run up the bill. Nevertheless the Surgeon-General visited the institution and found everything to be satisfactory and well-managed.

THE Ceylon *Observer*, which unhesitatingly declares that what the *Observer* thinks to-day is generally that to which the official world gives its attention to-morrow, is advocating the annexation, by India, of Ceylon as a measure of economy. How far our contemporary's claim to be in the forefront of public opinion in Ceylon is well-founded we do not know, but probably in no greater degree than the boast of Lancashire which the *Observer* parodies for its own glorification. It is necessary, our contemporary declares, that public expenditure should be cut down. What is wanted in Ceylon is a far more economical form of administration, and a curtailment of outlay in a variety of directions. If the necessities of the case are to be met, the only means by which these desiderata can be realised is by the India Office and the Viceroy taking over the control of the island from the Colonial Office. The island Legislative Council and all laws and customs peculiar to the Sinhalese should continue to exist as heretofore. A Commissioner with his Board of Revenue would replace the Governor. As to the planters' interests the Ceylon paper points to the position of those of their confreres in Wynaad and the Nilgiris, declaring that under the new administration they would enjoy all their present advantages with lighter financial burdens. Altogether the *Observer* makes out a good case for annexation, but the local *Times* is just as vigorously opposed to the scheme, denying that Ceylon would ever voluntarily consent to yield up its autonomy for the sake of mere pecuniary gain. The objections are not purely sentimental. The interests of the planters would suffer, the political influence of the island would be annihilated, and Ceylon would become the milch-cow of India, everything in the way of surplus revenue being absorbed into the Imperial revenues. Though there is much to be said from the sentimental side of the question there can be no doubt that pecuniary interests will greatly influence the settlers, who are certainly entitled to be heard in the matter.

IT was generally thought that Mr. Samuel Smith was distinguished among Lancastrians for his willingness to see the cotton import duties unconditionally re-imposed. Certainly he gave everyone that impression two or three years ago. However, the other night he asked the Indian Under-Secretary whether his attention had been called to the report that the Indian Government intended to re-impose the duties; and whether in that case they will impose countervailing duties on Indian manufactures so as to deprive the "proposed measure" of a protective character. According to Mr. Russell, the hon. member is a little "too previous." "The Secretary of State has not heard of any intention on the part of the Government of India to propose a re-imposition of the cotton duties." In spite of this not very emphatic denial, there are men of light and leading in the City as well as in Westminster who think the early re-imposition of the duties not at all impossible, and at the meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts the other day an influential official—a man well-known for his sound judgment and cautious utterances—expressed the opinion that such a course is the only practicable remedy for the currency difficulty.

WHEN it was known that Colonel Hughes-Hallett had brought an action for libel against Mr. Passmore Edwards as proprietor of a weekly paper that made some strong—perhaps too strong—comments upon the moral character of the ex-member for Rochester, most people thought he had made a mistake. He probably is now of the same opinion. The jury have returned a verdict for the defendants, and he is, if anything, worse off than when the trial began. It has transpired that the young lady with whom Col. Hughes-Hallett's name was so unpleasantly connected is now married. The public have also learned from Mr. George Lewis's own lips what it previously suspected, that he supplied the material for Mr. Stead's onslaughts. It is to be hoped that we have now heard the last of this disagreeable matter. Does Col. Hughes-Hallett want to come back to public life? Otherwise why does he not let sleeping dogs lie.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE JUBILEE STAKES.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The following is the result of the race for the Kempton Park Great Jubilee Stakes :—

Oroieto..... 1
May Duke..... 2
Simonian..... 3

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

MAY 12.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has inspected the Indian Cavalry Contingent.

DEATH OF GENERAL BLACK.

The death is announced of General Samuel Black of the Bengal Staff Corps. The deceased was on his way home in the s. s. Peshawar. He died after leaving Gibraltar, and was buried at sea.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

In the debate this evening on the Home Rule Bill Mr. Chamberlain supported a motion brought forward by Mr. Bartley to omit clause one in the Bill. Mr. Gladstone in a vehement speech declined to explain his intentions regarding the retention of Irish members at Westminster or the financial portion of the Bill until the Clauses relating thereto were reached. He then attacked Mr. Chamberlain whom he charged with obstruction.

MAY 13.

The first clause of the Home Rule Bill has been carried in Committee by a majority of forty-two votes.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE P. W. D.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, replying to a question put by Mr. Talbot, said that communications were passing with the Government of India regarding the complaints of the members of the Public Works Department that the promises made by former Secretaries of State had not been fulfilled.

LABOUR IN INDIAN MINES.

Replying to Mr. Provand he said that Mr. Grundy goes to India to inspect the labour in mines and not in factories.

THE HULL STRIKES.

The strike at Hull has been settled, the strikers having agreed that the masters shall employ freemen and Unionists together without preference. This is regarded as a virtual victory for the masters.

FAILURES ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

MAY 14.

Ten large failures have taken place on the Stock Exchange owing to the tightness of money.

THE AUSTRALIAN BANK FAILURES.

The London financial papers predict that the wholesale reconstruction of the Australian Banks is doomed to end in failure.

EXCITEMENT IN MADRID.

MADRID, MAY 12.

A furious debate, lasting for fifty-four hours, has taken place in the Cortes here, the Republicans having obstructed the passage of a Government Bill to postpone the Municipal Elections. Finally, however, the Government secured a victory, while their opponents were conferring in the lobbies.

In consequence of all this Madrid is in a great state of ferment.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

PARIS, MAY 13.

It is officially announced here that Siamese troops have invested the French garrison at Khong and seized a convoy, at the same time capturing a French Officer.

A French battalion has been sent to the scene of action.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Bombay mails of the 29th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

THE KHYBER POLITICAL OFFICER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, MAY 14.

Colonel Warburton has vacated the post of Political Officer in the Khyber, on Monday last, preparatory to proceeding on two years' furlough.

THE DELHI LAHORE GATE.

Sanction has been accorded by the Government of India to the removal of the Lahore Gate of Delhi City. A square with shops on three sides is to be laid out in the neighbourhood, and hence the necessity for the demolition.

THE PROMOTION BOARD.

The Promotion Board, of which General Nairne is the president, has concluded its work in the selection of officers of the Staff Corps for promotion to the rank of Colonel ; and has nearly completed that connected with the older Indian Army establishment. Another Board will presumably have to deal with officers of the British service stationed in India.

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY FROM CHITTAGONG TO BURMA.

Mr. Wood, the Engineer, who was charged with the survey for a railway from Chittagong, through the Aeng Pass, to Burma, completed his work some little time ago, and has now arrived at Simla to present his report in person.

A BRUTAL MURDER AT RAWALPINDI.

On the night of the 10th instant, one of the followers of Sirdar Ayub Khan was brutally murdered at Rawalpindi, it is supposed, by the Pathans who raided his house in the city, where he was known to have a large sum of money. A servant was murdered ; and another man who was also attacked, is now lying in a precarious condition. The murderers did not succeed in securing any booty, and are still at large.

DARING BURGLARY.

The same night the residence of Mr. Wickes, chemist and druggist, was entered, and some property was carried off. Mr. Wickes was struck by a stone thrown by one of the thieves as they were making away, and has sustained an ugly wound on the head. The police have recovered most of the property, but have no clue of the offenders.

ALLEGED POISONING OF A SOLDIER.

On Thursday, a Bunnia, in the soldiers' bazaar, was alleged to have attempted to poison Private Collins, of the Queen's Bays. The police are investigating the charge, but so far have failed to discover any motive for the crime.

THE CHENAB CANAL COLONISTS.

The Punjab Government has sanctioned an advance of Rs. 10,000 to the Chenab Canal colonists for the purpose of buying cattle.

THE AITCHISON CHIEFS' COLLEGE.

Sir Benjamin Bromhead has been formally confirmed as Director of the Aitchinson Chiefs' College.

CHIN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 14.

The number of guns surrendered in the Chin hills up to date is 1,580.

The Pimpi rebels are steadily surrendering.

The Kaptyee garrison has been withdrawn.

TAVOY AND THE MERGUI DISTRICTS.

The Commissioner of Tenasserim, who has just returned from a tour in the Tavoy and Mergui districts, reports that everything is quiet, and there appears to be no foundation for the rumours which were recently current to the effect that there were threatenings of disturbances in the Tavoy district.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM KHELAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

The head-quarters of the Middlesex Regiment consisting of five companies, four guns, one squadron of Cavalry, and a half-company of Sappers and Miners, will return from Khelat to Quetta about the 17th instant.

THE SIMA COLUMN.

The Sima column, under the command of Captain Davies, has returned to Bhamo with the following :—Yorkshire Regiment —Six officers, ninety-eight rifles, and twenty-five Mounted Infantry; 5th Bombay Mounted Battery—one officer and forty-four gunners and drivers ; and the 3rd Burma Regiment—three British officers, four Native officers, and one hundred and ninety-nine rifles.

THE KUKI RAIDS IN MANIPUR.

The Foreign Office authorities have received official information from the Quarter-Master-General's Department, concerning the outrage at Manipur. They consider the information to be quite correct.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Public Works Department—Mr. Montague, Executive Engineer, State Railways, has been granted five months' furlough.

Mr. R. Iyer has been appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as an apprentice Examiner of Accounts in the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad.

Mr. J. Marshall, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, N.-W. Railway, has been appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, during the absence of Mr. J. Braddon, on leave.

Mr. A. H. Wollaston, Examiner of Accounts 2nd Grade, has been promoted to be Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade.

Revenue Department—Mr. J. McKee, officiating Conservator of Forests, Assam, has been granted three months' privilege leave ; Mr. Ellis officiates.

Finance Department —The Opium Revenue is exceeded in the Estimate by Rx. 418,980, owing to the higher prices realised at the sales of Bengal opium, and to the increase in the exports of Malwa opium.

Mr. G. E. Walker has been appointed to be Presidency Post-Master, Madras ; Mr. W. Merret, to be Presidency Post-Master, Bombay; and Mr. J. Owens, to be Presidency Post-Master, Calcutta.

Mr. M. Hydari has been posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay.

Mr. H. Tomkins, probationer in the office of the Accountant-General, Bombay, has been transferred to the office of the Accountant-General, N.-W. P.

THE INDIAN ARMY BILL.

MAY 14.

The revised Indian Army Bill has passed through the Legislative Department, and is now under the consideration of the Military Department. Before its official publication the Bill will be doubtless referred to the Secretary of State.

DEATH OF RAO BAHADUR YESHVANT MORESHWAR KELKAR.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

DHARWAR, MAY 14.

Rao Bahadur Kelkar, Oriental Translator to Government, died here, on Saturday afternoon, of lung affection, at an early age of forty-three years. His death is much regretted by the townspeople, and shops were closed in his honour.

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 14.

A great gloom has been cast over Native society here by the sorrowful news of the death yesterday morning, at Dharwar, of Rao Bahadur Yeshvant Moreshwar Kelkar, Oriental Translator to Government. Owing to this melancholy event a party, which the Chief of Miraj had arranged to give this afternoon, was abandoned. The deceased gentleman had officiated in various capacities in British India and Native States. For years he was the Karbhari of Miraj and at one time of Kolhapur also. He was highly popular. His death would be mourned by all. On Thursday he left this for Dharwar on account of the illness of his father. Before he could reach the father died, and the son followed in twenty-four hours.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawar arrived here this morning.

ADEN, MAY 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Muttra left here this evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Trieste, left here this morning for Bombay.

HONGKONG, MAY 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Thisbe, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

PENANG, MAY 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Lombardy left here this afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, MAY 14.

French mail steamer Gridan, from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols.....	98⅝
3 per cent. Rentes	97
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	63¼
Bar Silver.....	38¼

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton.....		46,000	bales.
" " " Surats		*nil*	"
" " Imports of Cotton		72,000	"
" " Surats.....		10,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton		1,591,000	"
" " Surats.....		21,000	"

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th May, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time of transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	7	53 p.m.	9	1
Theran	14	6	53 a.m.	...	21
Suez	14	12	40 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 14th May, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	57	...	5
" Kurrachee	1	2	...	3
" Madras	...	15	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, MAY 13.

10 p.m. ...	82·6

SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 14.

6 a.m. ...	81·3
10 a.m. ...	86·8
2 p.m. ...	87·5
4 p.m. ...	87·8

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 28.

AFTER the partly genuine and partly manufactured excitement that attended the closing scenes of the division on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, and the stir caused by the monster demonstration of the Unionists in the Albert Hall, a building hitherto unused for party purposes, there has been a lull in politics scarcely disturbed by Sir William Harcourt's humdrum and depressing Budget. The term depressing is not, I think, too strong in the circumstances, for in these times it is hardly pleasant to learn that a deficit of a million and-a-half has to be provided for by adding to the income-tax. Disappointing as this unlooked for situation is to the ordinary citizen it must be doubly so to those enthusiastic colleagues of the Chancellor of the Exchequer who have soothed themselves to say nothing of their confiding constituents with the hope that whatever the difficulties of the Ministry were they would all vanish into thin air with the appearance of Sir William Harcourt's democratic and popular financial proposals. Alas ! his proposals are neither "popular" nor "democratic." Still he is not to be greatly blamed for this, and though his opponents being human do not refrain from scoffing at his sorry plight, there is an absence of any serious desire on the part of the more respectable members of the Opposition to make party capital out of a state of things over which the Finance Minister has practically no control. Moreover, they are bound to follow the old English principle of one thing at a time. A party that is absorbed in drawing up ingeniously-worded instructions and amendments to the Home Rule cannot afford to devote much consideration to a mere Budget. How many hundreds of amendments have been drafted up to the present time I cannot say, but they are pouring in every day, and with the prospect before them it is not surprising that Ministerialists are again talking of the necessity of autumn Sessions. *A propos* of the visit of the Loyalist delegates to London, it is unfortunate that their imposing appeal to the English people should have synchronised with the bigoted attack of the Protestant dockyard operatives of Belfast on their Roman Catholic fellow-workmen. The praiseworthy action of prominent Ulstermen in discouraging this inconvenient outburst of intolerance has tended to restore order, but as the Home Rule Press on this side of St. George's Channel has not failed to make the most of the affair—perhaps to have exaggerated it—the vexation of the Unionist leaders at what has happened can be well understood. As Professor Dicey with candour points out mob law is not favourable to Unionism, and it certainly is unfortunate for the Unionists that these acts should have happened at a moment when the Protestants of Ireland were beseeching their English co-religionists to save them from the religious persecution of their "hereditary enemies." The Professor indeed was a little too candid for some of his friends, and he has had to submit to having his observations styled by the journal that prints them "pragmatical." The Gladstonians are also making capital out of the arrest of the man who fired off a revolver near Mr. Gladstone's residence last night, and in whose possession were found documents which show at all events that he has been a careful reader of recent political utterances on the Unionist side. They do not some of them even hesitate to point out the "striking similarity in all but the sad result " between Townsend's act and that of the American Guiteau who assassinated President Garfield. The inference is that Townsend intended to shoot Mr. Gladstone, and that he was instigated to do this by the language employed with reference to the Prime Minister by some of his opponents. Such comments as these show how high party feeling is running in this country at the present moment, and how pleased quiet people will be when the Home Rule question is settled one way or another. The latest talk is of a compromise, but although we may come to that before the question is finally disposed of, it is certainly a little bold to anticipate anything of the kind occurring just at present.

Lord Derby, of whose illness the public had no authentic information until about ten days ago, died on Friday night, at Knowsley, from heart affection, with gout and other complications. He had so far as politics are concerned lived a more or less retired life for some years past, almost from the time when Mr. Gladstone's *volte face* on the Irish question drove him back into the arms of the party from whom he separated under circumstances so well known. He had lived down the unpopularity which his severance from Mr. Disraeli brought upon him, and the newspapers of what used to be called Jingoism join with their contemporaries in minimising the want of firmness that prevented the late nobleman from being a great statesman. Of all the eulogiums that have been penned on his character and career the one that in the judgment of many people comes nearest to the truth was that uttered by Mr. Arthur Balfour at the dinner of the Royal Literary Fund the other night. The occasion could not have been more suitable, for it is in connection with the hundred and one organizations, of which the Literary Fund is a type that Lord Derby will be most missed. As a great public man—and there is a difference between a great public man and a great statesman—he had gifts which as Mr. Balfour said made him occupy a position "which is not likely to be filled in our time if it is ever likely to be filled at all." "I suppose," the ex-First Lord of the Treasury went on to say, " it would be improper to describe Lord Derby as a great orator ; and I suppose it would be improper to describe him as a great man of letters ; and yet he occupied, in my judgment at all events, a position which no orator occupies and which no man of letters occupies, as a guide to certain phases of public opinion, as a speaker on certain subjects of public controversy." I am not sure, however, that Mr. Balfour when he was praising Lord Derby's style as a speaker, did not fall into an error. Is he so sure that the democracy is really tainted with the vice he professes to lament though with a guilty conscience ? It is perhaps natural that a master of rhetoric, like Mr. Balfour, and at the close of one of the most protracted rhetorical bouts of our day should imagine everyone to be spending his days and nights in studying or meditating the beauties of latter-day Parliamentary eloquence. As patients suffering from gout have a peculiar appetite for those particular dishes that most minister to their especial disease, so it appears to Mr. Balfour to be the case of the British public at the present time. " What they want," he tells us, " is reasoning ; what they love is rhetoric." Mr. Balfour commits the mistake, common to politicians, of confounding the democracy with that portion of it whose acquaintance he makes at political meetings. I am not sure that it would not be a more correct description of a large proportion of " the democracy" to say that " what it likes is reasoning ; what it obtains is rhetoric." Lord Derby ought to be remembered gratefully by the working classes, for though he never flattered them after the nauseating manner of some politicians who shall be nameless he was genuinely devoted to their interests. In days before personal advantage was to be obtained by trying to improve the social condition of the lower orders of society he advocated many reforms that were not looked at by the ordinary Parliamentarian until it served his purpose to pose as a philanthropist. Lord Derby had all Shaftesbury's humanitarianism without any of his theological narrowness. He once wrote to the pioneer of English factory legislation :— " We are both public men deeply interested in the condition of the working class ; and for my own part I would rather look back on services such as you have performed for that class than receive the highest honours in the employment of the State." Nobody who knew the late Earl will for a moment doubt the absolute sincerity of the words quoted, words which may be contrasted with the hypocritical adulation that too often falls from the lips of honourable and right honourable exploiters of the toiling millions. Many anecdotes about the deceased nobleman are finding their way into print. One of the best is that relate to explain the difference between his bent of mind and that of his dashing father, the Rupert of Debate Someone went to the latter when he was Prime Minister to ask him a question. " Ask Lord Stanley," was the reply, "he's a walking Blue-book." The visitor acted upon this advice, and mentioned what had been said. Lord Stanley with his peculiarity retorted : " For a statesman Lord Derby is the most ignorant man I know." Here is another *bon mot* that will be regarded differently by a Primrose Leaguer and a Gladstonian. When M. Waddington who to the great regret of London society is about to leave us was entrusted with the formation of a Cabinet in Paris, a friend said to Lord Derby, " Now the French have got an Englishman as Prime Minister." " I wish we had the same," was the cynical reply.

It appears that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's opponent in Central Finsbury at the next General Election is not to be the bourgeois Mr. Baumann but the aristocrat the Hon. W. F. B. Massey Mainwaring. He is a son of the well-known soldier Lord Clarina, but is himself undistinguished in politics except as a defeated candidate, having been defeated at Norwich thirteen years ago. Mr. Dadabhai's friends boast, and not without reason, that whatever may be thought in India about his action in the House of Commons he has considerably strengthened his position, and that unless a strong wave of reaction sets in, or the Finsbury Radicals revert to their old habit of quarrelling among themselves, it will be almost impossible to dislodge him from his seat. The hon. gentleman continues to assist Mr. Caine and others in finding employment for that amiable, but not overworked Minister, Mr. George Russell. The latter, however, though he is not a master of fence like Sir John Gorst shows a certain amount of dexterrity in parrying Mr. Dadabhai's inconvenient questions. Last night, for instance, our only Indian member tried to draw the Under-Secretary with reference to certain compromising admissions of Lords Cromer and Lytton. In the first place, he asked Mr. Russell if he was aware of the important statement made in 1882 by Major Baring, as he then was in his financial speech that it had been calculated that the average income per head of the population of India was not more than Rs. 27 a year, and though he was not prepared to pledge himself to the absolute accuracy of the calculation, it was sufficiently accurate to justify the conclusion that the taxpaying community was exceedingly poor ; and whether the statement referred to was based upon a Note prepared by Sir David Barbour, entitled " An Inquiry into the Incidence of Taxation in British India," and if so whether in view of the importance and necessity of placing such information before the House the Secretary of State would explain why the Note could not be laid upon the table. " To the first part of my hon. friend's question," Mr. Russell sarcastically replied, " my answer is in the affimative. There is reason to think that Major Baring's statement had reference to the confidential Note described by my hon. friend. The information on which that estimate was based is from thirteen to twenty-three years' old, and the Secretary of State thinks it inexpedient to present to Parliament a statement which is now so much out of date. The Secretary of State has consulted the Government of India, who concur with him." Mr. Dadabhai's second question was to the following effect :—" Whether the Secretary of State would make a return of the Note by Lord Lytton as Viceroy referred to in paragraph 14 of the letter of 2nd May, 1878, of the Government of India to the India Office." " The Note referred to," said Mr. Russell, " was not sent with the despatch in which it was mentioned ; it has never reached the India Office, and cannot be given. It was doubtless a confidential paper written by the Viceroy for the benefit of the members of his Council." It would seem from Mr. Dadabhai's inquiries that the contents of " confidential " notes have a way of leaking out in India as well as other countries, though to be sure this is not if I am correctly informed an entirely new discovery.

The meeting at the Society of Arts was called for the purpose of hearing a paper by Sir Juland Danvers on " Indian Manufactures : their present state and prospects." Sir Juland Danvers regarded the question of how the resources of India could best be developed as one of the most important problems of the day. He did not sympathise with those who considered that the time would come when India would be unable to support her population, but admitted that the dependence of the country on agriculture alone furnished ground for serious reflection and vigorous action. The proportion of the population engaged in manufactures and handicrafts are now about 10 per cent. of the whole. The progress made during the last quarter of a century in the commerce and industries of the country furnished proof of what she was capable of doing under sound fiscal laws and increased means of communication, and raised just expectations also as to her future prosperity. Sir Juland's views respecting one or two controversial questions, I may mention in parenthesis, are not what perhaps the majority of your readers would consider it absolutely sound. For instance he holds that both the abolition of the import duties and the recent factory legislation as not only right and proper but desirable in the interests of England and of " this country." When the duty went the Indian manufacturers, Sir Juland observed, did not allow themselves to be depressed or discouraged. On the contrary they acted as all men of spirit and energy do under similar circumstances. They met the altered conditions of their business by fresh exertions and making the most of their natural resources. I am afraid this line of argument will not convince the opponents of abolition. Nor do I think everyone will agree with him when he says that that no Government would entertain the idea of pursuing a policy which they did not think conducive to the welfare of India. Where the interests of England and India are in conflict as they are in this matter, at all events India as Lord Northbrook would tell Sir Juland goes to the wall. But to return to the Society of Arts paper. Its author pointed out that several branches of industrial work are capable of expansion if only more care and skill were applied to the preparation of the raw material and to its conversion into the manufactured article. Wool, silk, and tobacco were specially mentioned as being open to improvement. As regards the future, Sir J. Danvers expressed himself as hopeful. The advantages which India possesses in her geographical position, in her internal resources, and in her cheap labour are very great ; but, in the first place, capital is wanted. That hitherto supplied has come mainly from Great Britain, and it would be an encouraging sign of confidence and enterprise if it were forthcoming from the stores of precious metals, which are accumulated by native capitalists, and are lying idle in various parts of the country. The further extension of railways, by developing the coal deposits of the country and facilitating the production of iron, would also greatly assist manufacturing industries. The removal of obstacles which now impede commerce and shut out markets, where both England and India might find a profitable trade, should also be the aim of the Government. Our Eastern frontier, we were reminded, now joins China at a point where trade should find a passage. Africa should become a good customer, and West of India Afghanistan, Persia, and Central Asia should receive more British goods than now find their way there. " Mr. George Curzon," said Sir Juland, " has, in his recent work, forcibly described how a formidable rival in those regions does not scruple to strain every effort to monopolise trade. Can nothing be done to counteract this influence ? India seeks no favour, but only wants a fair field, and if she obtains it there appears to be no reason why she should not in due time become a manufacturing as well as an agricultural country." The discussion was opened by Dr. George Watt, C.I.E., who in a vigorous speech fell foul of the policy—not we may hope so much in favour now as it was in the past—of not paying proper attention to the indigenous resources of India and giving a preference to foreign imports. Some striking facts were produced by the speaker to show the effect of this mistaken policy on the cotton and other industries. Excellent practical remarks were also contributed by Sir Charles Bernard, Sir George Birdwood, Mr. J. A. Baines, Mr. C. Purdon Clarke (of South Kensington Museum), and the Chairman (Sir Alexander Wilson) who seemed to think that Sir Juland Danvers under-estimated the number of persons engaged in Indian handicrafts and manufactures. Sir Juland puts it at about 10 per cent. of the whole ; but Sir Alexander says that many natives employed as coolies, on railways, &c., are returned as agriculturists. There was one point that was not perhaps satisfactorily dealt with in the discussion, though it was touched upon by one or two speakers, including I believe Mr. Baines. I allude to the disinclination of the natives as a body to invest their wealth in Indian industries. The question is often asked here, why does the native prefer to hoard his treasure ? Is it the result of habit and tradition ; or want of confidence in the Government of the country ? Some authorities say one thing and some another. Which view is correct ?

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 28TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Rosetta, Captain Chas. Gadd, with the English mails of April 28, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Rev H Joyce	Mr D J Ommaney
Mrs Williams	Mrs Carreras, infant, daughter and two sons
Mrs H Ormond	Mr A Reckie
Surg-Lt-C E Williams	Mr T Mills
Miss E A Fry	Mr Harwood
Mr J D Matthew	
Surg-Capt R E Kelly	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr K Pands	Maj Wheatley
Lieut H E Walker	Mr J Hasler
Rev J Knowles	Mr R J P Thomas
Surg Maj-Genl and Mrs Webb	Lieut Stanley Clarke
	Mr E Ault

FROM ISMAILIA—Col M G Gerard

FROM ADEN.

Lieut A S Miller, R A	Mr Walter Morshead, Clerk, R N
Lieut J Going	Mr Bayajee Krishnajee
Lieut S Garratt	Capt H Santez
Condr and Off Assist Overseer A S Moray, wife, and four children	

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, on Friday last, Lord Kimberley said that the report of the Indian Currency Commission might be shortly expected. The Army Annual Bill passed through Committee and also the remaining stages with an amendment moved by Lord Cranbrook. The Duke of St. Albans criticized the action of the Lord Chancellor in recent appointments of borough magistrates, and the noble and learned lord justified himself as redressing a long-standing grievance. On Tuesday, on the motion of Lord Vernon, a Bill to enable constables to vote at local elections was read a second time.

In the House of Commons, on Friday last, the debate on the Home Rule Bill was continued and concluded, after speeches from Sir H. James, Sir E. Harland, Captain Sinclair, Mr. A. J. Balfour, and Mr. Gladstone. On a division the second reading was agreed to by 347 against 304, and the House adjourned. The Committee stage was fixed for May 4. On Monday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the details of his Budget. He showed that on the current year there would be a small balance of revenue, but for 1893-94 he estimated the expenditure at £91,464,000, and the revenue at £39,890,000, leaving a deficiency of £1,574,000, which he proposed to meet by imposing an additional penny on the income-tax, estimated to yield £1,750,000. After brief conversation the further discussion was deferred. The Railway Servants (Hours of Labour) Bill as amended was considered, but was not concluded. On Tuesday, Mr. Legh raised a discussion on the action of the Chancellor of the Duchy in adding a large number of Liberals to the county magistracy independently of the Lord Lieutenant. Mr. Bryce defended his action as being justified by the previous political preponderancy of one party on the bench. The debate on the Employers' Liability Bill was resumed, and, Mr. Chamberlain's amendment having been withdrawn, the second reading was agreed to. The adjourned debate on the Registration Bill was resumed on Wednesday, and, after several hours' discussion, the second reading was agreed to. The Scotch Registration Bill was then taken, but the debate on it was not concluded, when the House rose.

POLITICAL.

On Saturday afternoon a great demonstration against the Home Rule Bill took place at the Albert-hall, when the meeting included 1,200 delegates and 800 volunteer visitors from Ireland, about 9,000 other persons being present. The Duke of Abercorn presided, and was supported on the platform by most of the Irish Unionist members. Resolutions in condemnation of the Home Rule Bill were unanimously passed. In the evening large parties of the Irish delegates were entertained at banquets by various political organizations and private individuals.

On Monday about 1,600 of the Irish Loyalist delegates were present by invitation at a garden-party given by Lord Salisbury at Hatfield-house. Brief addresses were delivered by Lord Salisbury—who congratulated his hearers on the success of Saturday's demonstration—the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Goschen.

A meeting in opposition to the Welsh Suspensory Bill was held on Monday in St. James's-hall. Lord Selborne presided, and a resolution condemnatory of the Bill, moved by Sir John Llewellyn, and seconded by the Bishop of London, was carried by a large majority. There was considerable disorder, created by a small but noisy body of disturbers, during the greater part of the proceedings.

A meeting, attended by about 10,000 persons, was held on Wednesday at the Eisteddfod Pavilion, Carnarvon, to protest against the Welsh Suspensory Bill. Lord Penrhyn presided. Sir M. Hicks-Beach moved a resolution condemnatory of the Bill, which was unanimously adopted. The Bishop of St. Asaph and Sir John Paleston also took part in the proceedings.

On Wednesday a deputation of bankers waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to urge objections to the proposed extension of the amount of annual deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank from £30 to £100. Sir W. Harcourt pointed out the want of banking facilities in the rural districts, and the difficulty of opening small drawing accounts. This difficulty the Government proposed to remove by raising the limit of the annual deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank.

A conference of representatives of trade, temperance, and religious organizations in London, held on Wednesday at the Memorial-hall, resolved to hold a demonstration in Hyde Park in favour of the Bill on the 3rd of June.

IRELAND.

There were some rather serious disturbances in Belfast on Saturday night. The lighting of bonfires in the Nationalist quarter of the city led to the assemblage of crowds of roughs from other districts, who indulged in stone-throwing. The police had two or three sharp encounters with the mob, and a party of soldiers were ordered out, but quiet was eventually restored without their interposition.

There has been no renewal of disturbance at Belfast. The leaders of the Unionist party in the city continue their efforts in the interests of order. A number of persons were fined by the local magistrates for participation in the riots of Saturday and Monday.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League in Dublin, on Tuesday, Dr. Kenny, M.P., who presided, expressed satisfaction at the substantial majority for the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, but remarked that the vote of the Independent party in its favour was recorded only for its principle, and did not bind them to the details of the measure.

The Nationalists of Skibbereen and Dunmanway have indulged in riotous demonstrations, and wrecked the houses of Unionists by way of celebrating the second reading of the Home Rule bill.

GENERAL.

On Monday the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, held the annual spring inspection of the troops at Aldershot. The total number of troops on parade was 9,278, and the manœuvres executed were performed with much precision.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland had so far recovered from her indisposition on Friday last that she surrendered to the Chancery tipstaff, and was conveyed in the course of the evening to Holloway Prison, where she now remains.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M. P., presided on Wednesday at the annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund in the Hotel Metropole.

The Liverpool Stock Exchange Committee on Wednesday passed a resolution objecting to the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to double the stamp duty on Stock Exchange contracts, and suggesting the substitution of a penny stamp duty on financial or company prospectuses.

A great fire broke out on Sunday afternoon at the timber yards adjacent to the Victoria Dock at Hull. Evidence has been obtained to show that the fire was the work of incendiaries in connexion with the dock strike, and the feeling in the town against the strikers is very strong. Reinforcements of police have since arrived from various quarters, including a detachment of mounted constabulary from London.

The trial of the only two remaining Hansard Union defendants, Messrs. Horatio Bottomley and C. Dollman (the others having been discharged), ended on Wednesday. Mr. Justice Hawkins summed up the case, and the jury, after nearly half-an-hour's deliberation, acquitted both the defendants, adding an expression of their concurrence with the Judge's opinion as to the need for an amendment of the law with reference to the responsibility of directors.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. A. M. Monteath, C.S.I., late Bom. C.S. ; Lord Derby ; Mr. W. Macpherson ; Col. E. H. Lenon, V. C. ; Prof. Bensly ; Mr. W. M. R. Haggard ; Hon. J. Ballance; M. Varat; Rear-Admiral S. Long ; Dr. Doudney; Cardinal Giordani ; Lady Alington-Pye ; Dowager Lady Salt.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. G. MACLAREN, M. D., Bengal Medical Department, Civil Surgeon of Dehra Dun, has permission to retire from the service on June 27 next.

THE BURNING OF THE KHIVA.

HOW THE NATIVE CREW BEHAVED.

ON Saturday morning, the B. I. steamer Pachumba landed in Bombay Captain Schumaker and the crew of the ill-fated Khiva after having undergone one month of terrible adventure. The plain facts of how the Khiva and its human freight came to grief have already been told, but the incidents which surrounded the catastrophe, some of them of a grave and serious nature, have yet to be told, and they certainly make up one of the most thrilling tales of the sea that has been told for many a long day. Captain Schumaker's part in the dramatic incidents of the voyage on full investigation, stamp him as a British sailor of readiness and pluck, and the manner in which he saved both passengers and crew is deserving of recognition in high quarters.

To convey close upon a thousand pilgrims from Bombay to Jeddah, is under the most favourable circumstances a risky work, for more than once trouble has arisen, and commanders of vessels have been rendered powerless by the actions those making their *haj* to Mecca. The broad facts of the voyage are told in the Captain's own statement. The first indication of anything being wrong with the Khiva was the fact that the men trimming the bunker coals were from time to time taken out fainting and exhausted without any apparent cause. This circumstance awakened fear amongst the crew as the singular occurrence could not be assigned to any cause. However, it was not long before it became apparent that fire existed somewhere near the bunkers and at first it was assumed to be amongst the coals. The news that there was fire in the ship was conveyed to Captain Schumaker and the pilgrims, huddled together in every part of the ship, were not long in discovering that something had gone wrong with the Khiva. The first warning of fire was received about five in the evening and the ship's hose was promptly played upon the bunker coals. The news spread quickly among the pilgrims that the vessel was on fire, and in a few moments a serious panic broke out, both women and men rushed eagerly to the Captain, and sought news as to their probable fate. For a moment the panic was stilled by the reassuring words of the Commander, but when the hatches were removed, and dense volumes of choking, black smoke rose from the forehold, the fright became greater, and the pilgrims shrieked, and cried, and called upon Allah to save them from the terrible death that stared them in the face. The Khiva was then in the middle of the Indian Ocean, no land, no helping hand was neer, and the Captain saw his vessel covered in clouds of suffocating smoke, rising out of the hold of his vessel. To enhance the danger of his terrible position, he was surrounded by one thousand panic-stricken, helpless people prepared to take the nearest cut to what appeared to them to be a way of safety. Having directed his officers and crew to pour as much water as possible into the hold, and to endeavour to discover the seat of the outbreak, Captain Schumaker set himself to calm the fears of the people. This was almost as hopeless a task as to fight the flames, and above the din of the crying and the wailing of women, and the men calling on Mahomed to save them, Captain Schumaker was heard telling them in rough and ready Urdu that there was no immediate danger, that the "ag-boat" was made of iron, and that even if all the wood was burnt from the ship the hull would still carry them safely. This oft repeated made some impression on the men, and being half-convinced themselves and ready to clutch at the slightest hope, they went to the women, and quieted their fears. Captain Schumaker made good use of the success his arguments had attained, and he added to them by saying he himself had a wife and family whom he wished again to look upon and that he would steer for the nearest shore. The first to entirely throw off their panic-stricken fears were the Bokharis, who at once offered their services to the Captain, and did valuable work in removing the cargo in order to get the hose pipes nearer the fire. By this time the fire had evidently strengthened its hold on the cargo, and the deck from the bridge forwarded had become so hot that it was impossible for the sailors and the volunteers to work on it. Dense black smoke continued to issue from the hatches and it hung round the ship, as there was little or no wind to carry it away. The Arabian coast was then about one hundred and fifty miles distant and Mr. Fairbairn, the Chief Engineer, who was at his post in the engine-room notwithstanding the great heat, was ordered to urge the ship on at her greatest speed, and he succeeded in getting her along at about ten knots an hour. Towards the close of the day the position of those on board the Khiva was made more horrible by the main mast going by the board, and the heavy mass of wood and iron, crashing over the side of the vessel. The shrouds held the blazing mass tight to the ship's side, and it was impossible to go forward to cut the shrouds, although many gallant attempts were made, but the men were driven back by the stifling smoke, and the terrible heat from the hold. Probably at this time fate seemed to be most against the Khiva, and the most hopeful lost heart. The panic amongst the pilgrims was again renewed, and the praying and shrieking, the hurried rush of those still working to save the ship, the shouting of orders to the crew, the roar and crackle of the flames beneath, the burning mast, dragging by the side of the blackened ship, and the pale of smoke which overhung all, made up a scene which struck terror and dismay into the stoutest heart, and all that

shape it is pleased to overtake you, is heroism, that it is almost impossible to blame a human being for not possessing. However, by the noble devotion to duty shown by those who did work at the fires, the Khiva was enabled to keep on her course and one more chance given her to save her living freight.

On through the night the Khiva sped making for the shore of the Arabian Coast. The crew and many passengers toiled hard to keep the fire in check, and were able to confine it to the forehold, and away from the engine-room. Not an eye was closed, except to pray to Allah, and as if to mock the poor fright-stricken passenger all nature was serene and peaceful. Hardly a breath stirred the surface of the ocean, and the fire-ship ploughed up the soft moonbeam path that lead to the shore where unknown dangers awaited those on board. With the light of day, the red and rugged coast line broke through the gloom, and with it the first tangible hopes of those on board were born. The life-boats were slung on their davits over the side of the vessel to be ready for emergency, and into them the pilgrims crowded, although warned not to do so. One boat in which there were about twenty men, was seen to suddenly drop at the stern, owing, to the strain being too much for the hook at the end of the block and tackle. The unfortunate occupants, after coming through so many dangers, and when within gun shot of the shore were cast helplessly into the water, and only two of their number were saved. The fire on board the ship had then extended to such an extent that flames were come through the hatches in place of smoke, and every minute was precious to get the vessel beached. However, Captain Schumaker stopped the vessel, and lowered a boat to endeavour to save those who had gone overboard but to no purpose, for the unfortunate men disappeared beneath the waves with startling rapidity, owing, it is believed, to the fact that most of them carried on their persons large amounts of money in silver rupees. After running along the shore for some distance and escaping the danger of sunken reefs, Captain Schumaker found a sandy beach, and ran the Khiva on shore in about fifteen feet of water, near to the small town of Ras Merbat. We have already described this locality and the danger that was run by the crew and pilgrims from unfriendly Bedouins. No time was lost in getting as much food out of the burning ship as possible, and the crew worked aboard of the vessel until late in the afternoon, when it became impossible to remain longer. The coast was lighted that night for many miles by the burning ship, and on the following morning all that remained of the Khiva was a burnt-out hull.

Fortunately the crew and pilgrims suffered nothing from unfriendly natives, their greatest danger was a threatened famine. Food was scarce, and the drinking water very bad. However, they managed for three days when the Captain and crew departed for Muscat in a buggalow, and after ten days' suffering in a native craft arrived at that port where they were met by the Sultan's steamer Avoca. The Avoca went on to Ras Merbat, and on arriving there found that about seven hundred and fifty of the pilgrims had left for Aden and Jeddah. The remainder of the story of the rescue has been told, but one little incident not recorded is worthy of mention. The Bokhari pilgrims who remained at Merbat for the return of Captain Schumaker, began to despair of his return. Although food was so scarce they managed to get four goats and offer them up as a sacrifice, and before many hours had passed after this act of devotion, the pilgrims were rewarded by the gladdening sight of the Avoca making for Merbat.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

The Captain's statement is as follows :—We, the officers of the s. s. Khiva, 1,452 tons register of Bombay, ordered by Hajee Cassum Joosub, of the said port, did leave that port on the 12th April, with nine hundred and seventy-nine pilgrims and seventy-nine crew, bound for Jedda via Aden. All went on well till 5 p.m. on the 17th, except a few cases of small-pox ; on the said date and hour the chief engineer reported smoke in the fore bunker. After going to look we found the bunker full of smoke, but thought the fire must have originated in the coals in the fore side of the bunker No. 2 hold. I got the hose into the orlop deck and played water amongst the coals ; but afterwards found some smoke issuing from the fore part of the No. 2 hatch as also from a hole in the foremast. I got the crew and took some cargo out of the orlop deck ; when about 6 p.m., a volume of smoke issued out suffocating. We got the hose and Deuton pumps to work, poured water in amongst the cargo, but volumes of smoke came out, we got some more cargo up but with much difficulty as the smoke was suffocating. About 6-15 p.m., we had a consultation, and came to the decision to put the steamer in for the land, the land being about one hundred and forty miles off. We continued pouring water, but the fire making fast progress pilgrims were in great panic. About 10 p.m. seeing the flames in the lower hold, and fire spreading fast, continued pouring water, but to no effect. We took up a few more bags with much difficulty from smoke and heat at midnight in full mass of smoke from No. 2 hatch forwards we were scarcely able to stand and play the hoses. About 2 a.m., on the 18th, fire went on in the orlop deck and flaming. After 4 a.m. great panic and crying amongst pilgrims. At 6 a.m. we sighted land ; vessel was going full speed throughout. Fire in the forehold and blazing in the upper deck. At 7 a.m., the steamer was a mass of flames. I ordered boats to swing out, but on doing so great grab was made by the pilgrims, and with much difficulty I could keep them back. Pilgrims in a great state of excitement several crying, &c., not being sure whether they would reach the shore. The port life boat was filled by some Bokharis and others when the rope gave way fifteen to twenty men fell into the water. I ordered and stopped engine, went astern, but saw nothing of them, went ahead full speed again having no time to delay. Vessel was at the time in a mass of flames ; about 8 a.m. foremast went over the starboard side ; about 9-30 a.m. the steamer beached ; the vessel in a mass of flames from No. 2 hatch forward. I lowered boats, and with them and some shore boats passengers landed ; throughout all the time pumping and throwing water. About 2 p.m. fire amongst coals. About 3-30 p.m. I saw there was no chance of saving the vessel. About 7 p.m. chief officers and master left vessel, when fire extended to the bridge and engine-room. At 10 p.m. steamer in full blaze fore and aft. That night we slept on the sands as also the pilgrims. Next morning we were visited by many Bedouins. I was told the next morning by the head of the town of Merbat to go into the town, otherwise we would be surrounded by Bedouins. We went in our boats to the town, the chief gave us his house put us in the top of it, every people in the town carried swords, knives, and guns. Pilgrims also came and encamped at the town in the sands, having engaged some of the old houses for their family. I was informed there was one buggalow in the harbour with cargo. I was informed another buggalow was coming. We could not go on board the buggalow before the *vally* had arrived ; he arrived on the 21st, and on his arrival, asked us what we wished. He also enquired if we received any bad treatment in the town. I replied in the negative, and told him that we liked to go to Muscat. I was told a buggalow had come in ; the *nacoda* wanted Rs. 1,000. I offered Rs.500, and ultimately an agreement was made for Rs. 750. Before leaving, I informed the pilgrims that I was going to Muscat and sent telegram to see the British Consul there, and I told them I would be back, or some other vessel would be sent from the place to convey the *Hajees* They agreed. I counted the pilgrims but were many less than the original number. They said their wives and children were in the houses and could not come. Before leaving for Muscat the officers and myself went over Khiva which was beached ; an escort of about twenty or more armed men followed us. Distance was three miles. We went on board the steamer and found her half full of water ; every thing burnt clean out. Windlass having fallen down lower hold, aftermast still standing. We came back to town, made enquiry about provisions from two or three people. Nothing was to be had. We embarked the buggalow at 5 p. m., but did not sail till next day (22nd ultimo) about 11 a. m. The full crew, a most beastly passage, cramped up in a corner for nine or ten days, little to eat, arrived at Muscat on 1st May. We reported the circumstances to the Consul and informed the Sultan of the sad affair. The Sultan kindly offered his steamer Avoca to proceed to Merbat. Taking the doctor I left for Merbat about noon of the 5th instant. We found all the Bokharis waiting. Everyone as they came along kissed my hand, some of them crying. At 1 o'clock sent them on board the Avoca, and finished embarking at 3 p.m. After counting them I found two hundred and twenty-two souls, three of them were convalescent cases of small-pox. On the 6th May one Bokhari, named Noormath Haji died, the cause of death being old age.

HOW THE FIRE WAS DISCOVERED.

THE NATIVE CREW REFUSING TO WORK.

The chief engineer, Mr. Fairbairn, made a report to the Captain on the 17th ultimo between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, that he had no men below to work the engine, except Mr. Thomas Hartley, the third engineer, Mr. Mackenzie, the fourth officer, and out of thirty-one natives only six including two firemen, first tindal, one greaser, and two coal-trimmers. The chief engineer received information from the fourth engineer that the coal-trimmers refused to work in the bunker. This was a little before mid-day ; about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 17th ultimo. A little after 12 noon the third engineer made the same complaint to the chief engineer. The chief engineer thereupon sent for the serang of the firemen, and gave orders to put coal-trimmers in double watches. The serang returned to the chief engineer, and said that the coal-trimmers could not work on the 'tween deck bunkers. Mr. Fairbairn replied that he was relieved by the third engineer at four o'clock as the second engineer was sick, and would at that time see to it. At about ten minutes passed four o'clock in the afternoon the chief engineer relieved the third engineer. Mr. Fairbairn then sent for the serang, and asked him to give reasons why the men would not work in bunkers. He replied "on account of the tremendous heat there." Mr. Fairbairn then got a Davy's Safety Lamp, and went into the bunkers. He could not find any trace of fire. He was sure that there was no fire in the bunkers. He had had a personal experience of fires in the bunkers. He had been on board vessels where coal were on fire in bunkers. He could say whether there was really fire in the bunkers from the peculiar smell that would ensue. Mr. Fairbairn was from the beginning sure that there was no fire in the bunker, and so to convince the chief officer also took a hand lamp and went into the bunkers again. The chief officer and the chief engineer both satisfied themselves that there was no fire amongst the coals. The chief engineer told the third engineer to relieve him for a while and went to report the matter to the Captain. He told him that smoke was coming from one of the holds—which hold they could not particularly say. The third officer, Mr. Robert Lynas, told the Captain that it smelt very much like wheat burning in the hold, and as he noticed smoke and flames issue from the ventilators of the foremast and 'tween decks the fire must have originated in the hold under 'tween docks. The Captain thereupon ordered the hatches to be taken out ; and up rushed volumes of dense black, blinding smoke. The cargo from the 'tween decks was removed to the orlop decks, and it was made fairly sure that the fire had its origin there. The hose was at once used, and water was played upon the flames. As soon as it was found that some of the cargo in the 'tween deck's held was on fire the firemen left the engine-room. Great credit is due to the Chief Engineer and his assistants, Messrs. Hartley and Mackenzie, for their calmness, courage, and sense of duty. Finding that the native firemen with the exception of five left, the engine-room from where they knew it was most difficult to get out at the time of accident, Mr. Fairbairn took charge of the engine himself, and ordered the third and the fourth engineers to keep up the steam in the boiler, which was being exhausted. Thus the two engineers did the work of the stokers and kept the Khiva moving towards the land as speedily as possible. The *khalasis* were not less panic-stricken. They cleared out before all the pilgrims were conveyed to the shore, and the Captain had therefore to order Messrs. Schwarz and Lynas, the second and the third officer, to pull the pilgrims to the shore.

STATEMENT OF KASUB FIREMAN.

Kasub, fireman, stated : Five days after we left Bombay I heard some of the crew say that the ship was on fire. On inquiry I learnt that in consequence of a good deal of smoke issuing from the fore part of the vessel, the coal-trimmers standing there began to faint and drop down. I had to carry out the orders given to me by the engineers and my superiors, and so I was going up and down, and cannot say exactly how the fire was first discovered. The coal-trimmers fainted and fell down, and the serang smelt something burning. The matter was at once reported to the Captain. The Captain and the officers tried their best to find out where the smoke came from, suspecting that there was a spontaneous combustion in the coal-bunkers on the orlop decks ; but the dense volumes of suffocating smoke could not be stopped. It continued to ascend. Being almost sure that there was no fire in the coal-bunkers, the Captain ordered the hatches to be raised, and blinding smoke was seen to issue from the lower hold. When this was done there was no land to be seen. We almost gave ourselves up for lost, for it appeared that the fire could not be got under control, and the land was so far off. The pilgrims seemed to understand the dangerous position we were in, and they very readily assisted the crew in drawing water from the sea and pouring it on the fire. The hose of the pump of the Khiva was made to play upon the fire which, I think, must have commenced immediately after we left Bombay. It is only a guess. The officers and crew carried out all the Captain's orders, and the pilgrims assisted us a good deal. Some of the *Hajis* did not take a practical view of the affair, but only said prayers and continued their *Nemaji*. Some of them bothered the Captain by frequently going to him. We were eighty crew, and there were nine hundred pilgrims, so it is impossible for me to tell exactly what we individually did during the excitement, but I can say that whenever I happened to look at the bridge, I found the Captain standing there, directing operations. The Captain gave up his intention to go to Aden, and gave orders to run fast towards the nearest land. Land was about 150 miles away at the time, and, as we steamed at the rate of ten knots an hour, we could reach shore in about fifteen hours. Before we reached land, boats were being kept ready to be lowered to convey the eager pilgrims to the coast. The Captain asked the pilgrims not to get into the boats before they were lowered, but no attention was paid to his order. About two dozen pilgrims got into a boat, which was not lowered, but kept hanging over the waters. The weight in one of the boats was too much for the ropes by which it was suspended. One of the ropes gave way and the *Hajis* tumbled down into the water. The steamer was stopped, and another boat was lowered to try and save the unfortunate pilgrims, but only two out of a couple of dozens could be saved, the rest being drowned. This unfortunate accident served as a lesson to others, who, anxious as they were to get out of the burning vessel, did not occupy the other boats. The voyage was continued, and the steamer was beached : it took about six hours to land the pilgrims. They were all sent on to the coast, and, finally, at about 8 p.m., the Captain and the chief officer left the burning craft, which was at the time being filled with water. We all landed safe on Ras Merbat. Our difficulty on land made us forget all about our difficulties, experienced on sea. Some of the pilgrims, who were strong enough to carry a bag of flour or rice or some packages containing food did not fail to take them. All that we, (the crew), saved was the dress we had on The pilgrims went to some of the houses and begged for food. We were given some food and water by the *Hajis*. The drinking water was very bad. We passed about three days without sufficient food or good drinking water. The Captain then hired a buggalow and took us all, crew and officers, to Muscat, whence in a steamer we were taken to Karachi.

STATEMENT OF MR. F. J. ARCHER.

Mr. F. J. Archer, second engineer, said : On the fifth day after we left Bombay, I was laid up sick for about two days. On the fifth day of our voyage—it was, I believe, the 17th ultimo—the serang of the firemen came up to me, and said he smelt something burn, and he suspected something wrong. He said : "I have been on many ships before, but have never known a case like this." I asked "What case ?" "Such," he replied, "as I see on this vessel." "What do you find here ?" I asked ; " and he replied that he saw some of the coal-trimmers suddenly faint and drop down, he had never heard of such a case before. I asked him if he had reported the matter to the Captain. He replied he had made a report to the chief engineer, who informed the skipper. Some time after the chief engineer came up to me, and informed me of the same occurrence. He told me that as I was sick and unable to keep a watch, he would do it for me. At about 4-50 or 5 p.m., the chief engineer again came up to me, and said that the ship was on fire. He remarked that it was not known where the fire was located. He said they were endeavouring to find it out, and then he ran up to inform the Captain. The *Hajies* conducted themselves vere well, and the Bokharis assisted in taking out cargo from the orlop deck. When the chief officer came back to me, he said smoke and flames were seen issuing from near the foremast. The first indication of fire was seen near the foremast. The crew and some of the pilgrims—most probably the Bokharis—continued to pour water on the flames. The next morning the ship was beached at 9 or 10 o'cock. We were six hundred miles off Aden, when the fire was discovered, but Merbat was only 150 miles distant from us, and the Captain, changing the course, took us to Ras Merbat cape. We remained there for about two days, and left for Muscat in a buggalow hired by the Captain. We went to Karachi in the s. s. Avoca, and thence returned to Bombay, per mail steamer Pachumba.

STATEMENT OF FAKIR RAMJEE.

The following statement was made by Fakir Ramjee, lascar's serang on board the s. s. Khiva :—Four or five days after we left Bombay, in the evening, the coal-trimmers raised an alarm of something wrong happening on board. They complained that they felt smothered by the smoke coming up from the bunkers ; and that some of them had fainted and dropped down. A search was made for the cause of the large volumes of smoke emerging from the bunkers, and at first water was freely poured into them, on the supposition that the place was on fire, but without any effect. A cry of fire was raised, and the majority of the pilgrims were at first panic-stricken, but self-interest impelled them to behave in an orderly manner. The Captain ordered the hatches of the lower hold to the opened. It was then discovered that the fire was raging among the cargo. The Captain, the engineer, and the chief officer had gone down to discover the seat of the fire, but the large volumes of smoke, which kept curling up, baffled all their efforts to do so. The smoke rolled up with such fury, and in such thickness, that nothing could be seen for a while. Water hose was then put into the hold, and water was poured freely upon the cargo to subdue the fire. The ship's crane was brought into requisition, and the cargo was shifted from one place to another ; but no flames could be discovered. The smoke became overpowering. The more the cargo was shifted, the denser became the volumes of smoke. The Bokhari pilgrims made creditable efforts in assisting the crew in moving the cargo. The fire then spread to the forehold, in which the firewood, which the owner was bound to supply to the pilgrims for cooking their food was stacked. The hopes of controlling the fire then became fainter, and the crew and the pilgrims found themselves in danger of their lives. The Captain thought it best under the circumstances to take his course to the nearest coast, and continued in that direction all the night, during which the crew, assisted by the Bokhari pilgrims, continued unceasing in their work of pouring water into the hold. The scene on board during the night was one of weeping and lamentations among the women and children. The men, though apprehensive of their safety, behaved in a calm and orderly manner, the olderly and more devout among them holding up their hands in prayer and beseeching Allah to rescue them from peril. About half-past 8 or 9 a.m., the steamer was beached off the coast of Merbat in about fifteen feet of water. The Captain had taken the care to place the pilgrims in the after-part of the steamer, which was considered safe, and also on the bridge, and in the chart-room. Before the ship was beached, and the landing of the passengers could commence, a number of them, in a hurry to save themselves, got into one of the boats, which was hanging by the ship's side. The rope broke in consequence of the immense weight, and all the men were hurled into the water. The ship was stopped, and a boat being lowered, two of the men were saved, while twenty were drowned. From about 9 a.m. till 8 p.m., the landing of the pilgrims on the coast of Merbat continued. Five of the crew were placed in charge of each boat, which continued plying between the steamer and the beach with as many passengers as they could carry. Some of the passengers saved their belongings. Only the young and the more robust of them could do so. The crew lost everything, only escaping with the clothes they had on. The Captain and the chief officer acted in a gallant manner, and were the last to land. From 8 p.m. till daylight the next day, the pilgrims and the crew remained out in the open without food and water. The next morning some of the pilgrims went on foot into the town and begged for food, with which they were supplied more or less. The drinking water to be obtained was very dirty, being procurable from slimy pits dug in the ground. On the third or fourth day, the Sheik of Dhofar arrived in a buggalow, and Captain Schumaker arranged with him to take the officers and crew, eighty-two persons in all, to Muscat, which was reached on the 30th ult. The Captain and the doctor of the Khiva went back in the Sultan's steamer, the Avoca, to Merbat to the assistance of the pilgrims. The officers and the crew were transhipped at Muscat to the Khandalla, in which they proceeded to Karachi, from which port they were brought to Bombay by the B. I. steamship Pachumba.

STATEMENT OF MINGUEL REBELLO.

Minguel Rebello, pantryman on board the s. s. Khiva, said : The fire could not be discovered. The fire afterwards spread to the stack of firewood kept by the owner on board for supplying to the pilgrims, and the passengers were panic-stricken. The fire could not possibly have originated in the cooking-stoves used by the passengers. The latter were provided on galleys, which were secure by being placed over zinc plates. Rebello corroborated some of the particulars given by the other witness Fakir Ramjee.

MILL INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is pretty generally known that the short time movement has not had the slightest effect on the China market. There has been a regular panic in Hongkong, and the stock of yarn in China is so unprecedentedly large and being added to every mail by heavy shipment from here that it is difficult to effect sale at any price here as the consuming markets are overstocked. The consequence has been a heavy drop in price, and No. 20 yarn is now nominally quoted at 6 annas per lb. It is a fact that there has also been a great fall in cotton, but nevertheless even at this price it does not pay to spin cotton which cannot be sold at 6 annas in any quantity. In the face of these broad facts, it is difficult to understand the conduct of the mill-owners who go on buying cotton as if no cotton could be had later on, and continue to spin it, and either store it in the warehouse or consign it to China, and make heavy losses. To add to this misfortune, I hear, that the work-people of some of the mills have given notice to their employers, demanding wages for the days on which the mills are now stopped, which if complied with would still increase the cost of production and add to their losses. I therefore suggest that a meeting of the mill-owners should be called at once, and all employers should unanimously adopt the proposal of reducing the wages of work-people 10 per cent. all round, and thus try and minimise the loss they are now making. I am quite sure that all agents who are working their mills for the benefit of the shareholders would readily accede to this proposal, but such as only care for their commission might hesitate to join the movement. To such let me hold out the warning that the holders of a single share can call them to account for working the mills at a loss and make them recoup all the loss to the Company out of their commission. It is just possible that the work-people may not agree to the terms proposed by the master and strike work. If so, the employers can now well afford to stop their mills for a month or more until the men come to terms or until the return of better time, which is sure to follow the curtailment of production. I am not an alarmist nor a prophet of evil, but I think that we are in the midst of a crisis caused by over-production and the sooner some measures are taken to avert it the better.—Yours, &c.,

May 13. MILL-OWNER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE University of London has acceded to the request of the Government of India that the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the B. A. Examination of the University may be held in Calcutta. These examinations begin each year on the third Monday in July and the fourth Monday in October, respectively.

MR. DUNDAS and the Cuttack Police, with the Raja of Morbunj, are now in Keonjur, and Mr. Walker and the Chaibassa Police are in Neogur. The entrenched police camps have been attacked, and a good deal of fighting has occurred, but without decisive results. The rebels make no complaints, but simply dislike the Raja.

A DARING highway robbery was committed last week a couple of miles from Malegaon, on the Dhulia road. A party of Marwaries were proceeding to Dhulia to celebrate a marriage, taking with them a quantity of jewellery and money. They were followed by a band of mochees belonging to Malegaon, who had learnt of the intended journey. These men, armed with hatchets and lathis, waylaid the carts in which the Marwaries were travelling, maltreated the occupants, robbed them of all their valuables, and escaped. One of the Marwaries died two days later from the effects of the injuries he had received. The police have succeeded in arresting three of the robbers, and have recovered a portion of the stolen property.

THE proceedings for the extradition of Mr. Moss, Manager of the late Himalaya Bank, were concluded at Mussorrie, on the 10th instant. After further evidence had been recorded the Magistrate issued a warrant under Section 3 of the Fugitive Offenders Act, which will immediately be taken to Adelaide by Inspector Wilkinson, who will take all the evidence recorded, and bring back the accused, if extradited, in custody.

SIR DENNIS FITZPATRICK distributed the prizes and diplomas to successful students of the Lahore Veterinary College on Wednesday. A large number of visitors were present. The special feature of the occasion was the guard-of-honour, composed of sowars, from various regiments, who are now undergoing a course of instruction at the College. In a short speech his Honour passed a well-deserved eulogy on the teaching and staff of the College, especially mentioning Veterinary-Captain Nunn, Veterinary-Lieutenant Blenkinsop, and Surgeon Amir Shah. The Lieutenant-Governor regetted that want of funds prevented the Government from enlarging the College.

SIR JAMES BROWNE has delayed his report on the Khan of Khelat's case until the opinion of the sirdars, who have been ordered to assemble in Durbar, has been pronounced. They are said to be unanimous against the continuance of the Khan in power.

THE Home authorities have notified to the Government of India that the latter may send witnesses to appear before the Departmental Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to inquire into the working of the C. D. Acts in India. As Mr. Stead and his friends have merely discovered a mare's nest, this invitation is not likely to be responded to.

THE rule to which we drew attention a few days ago under which the Cooper's Hill Forest students are allowed to choose their own Province, and which resulted in one Presidency—with an undeserved evil reputation—becoming the refuge of those destitute of choice, has under very recent orders from the India Office been changed. The next batch of students will accordingly be distributed, not by themselves, but by the superior authorities, who will no doubt compensate the suffering Presidency by sending it some of the picked students of the next two or three years. As a fact the very reasons which induced the condemnation of the system in our columns have at last prevailed on the Secretary of State to withdraw it.

THE Committee appointed to consider the medical needs of Calcutta have decided that additional medical aid is required. They recommend four outdoor dispensaries in the most crowded localities, and an indoor hospital at Bhowanipore, to accommodate fifty patients. The Committee consisted of Surgeon-Colonel Pilcher, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Crombie, the Hon'ble Mr. J. Lambert, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Ritchie, Chairman of the Corporation, and the Health Officer of Calcutta.

A FORT WHITE telegram, dated 10th instant, says:—Several Chins were brought in as prisoners yesterday, and a number of guns were surrendered. The prisoners will proceed shortly under escort to Kendat Jail. Mr. Carey, the Political Officer, is at Tiddim, doing excellent work with the surrounding villages. The headquarters of the 1st Burma Rifles will be transferred from Fort White to Tiddim by the end of this month. The present stockade at Fort White will be abandoned, and the troops will shift into the new stockade by the end of this month. The Public Works Department and Sappers are very busy completing it. The new site is about half-a-mile nearer the water-supply, which will get over the difficulty experienced in obtaining water owing to the distance and difficult road from here.

TELEGRAPH communication with Tiddim has been opened since the 20th ultimo. The country is rapidly being settled, and villagers are beginning to have confidence in, and appreciate, British rule.

IT is believed that the sepoys in the Hindustani Infantry regiments, now under orders for conversion into class battalions, will freely volunteer by companies in accordance with the invitation conveyed in the recent General Order. Communications between men of the same caste, but in different regiments, have been passing since the issue of the Order, and in this manner the exchange of companies is likely to be made on a large scale. The fact that there is no compulsion has had great weight with the rank-and-file, who can follow their own individual liking in the matter. Moreover, last year the rumour got abroad that nearly all the Hindustani regiments were to be disbanded, and this caused considerable anxiety among both native officers and sepoys. They now see that this step is not contemplated, and they are more content. It is quite certain that once the change has been in operation some little time, Mussulmans and Hindus alike will be well satisfied with the new arrangement.

THE "Novoe Vremya" of St. Petersburg published, on April 22, an article urging France to cede to Russia her rights over certain parts of the Abyssinian coast—from the Bay of Tadjoura towards Djibouti—in order to enable the Czar to develop his political and ecclesiastical interests in that country. The journal points out that this concession would enable Russia to further French interests in Egypt.

THE other day there was a report in Quetta that Lieutenant-Colonel Yate had been killed somewhere in the interior of Afghanistan. It now appears that this rumour was put abroad in the interests of a "bull" movement in the Quetta bazaar, the dealers calculating that the alarm of an outbreak in Afghanistan and difficulties with the Amir would send up forage and provisions with a bound. Human nature is not after all so very different in Baluchistan from what it is in Wall Street. As for Colonel Yate, who must now be approaching the end of his journey, the next news of him will come from the Persian side.

THE "Lancet," referring to the Queen's visit to Florence, says :—The mental restoration effected by a sojourn in such a city as Florence is as important as its meteorological influences, and of this no one is more practically appreciative than Queen Victoria. Culture, always desirable for its own sake, becomes doubly so when it is thus made the means of moral distraction and rèinvigoration—when it asserts its claim to the therapeutic value which no wise physician would withhold from it. Her Majesty returns to the "cares that link with Empire" the better in mind and body for her residence in Italy's "modern Athens," and in this respect she reinforces the truth that change of scene and climate is twice as efficacious when the qualification of pure and refined tastes in the mental or artistic sphere accompanies the residence prescribed by physical requirements in such a city as Florence.

THE Duchess of Fife, says "Truth," has been very seriously ill ; but, as is usual when Royal personages are invalided, the gravity of her condition was not communicated to the newspapers, which announced her impending departure for "the south coast" at a time when she was really in a precarious state. The Duke and Duchess will leave Sheen in about three weeks (if her Royal Highness is then strong enough to travel), and, after passing a short time at some seaside place (probably Brighton), they will go to Duff House, Banffshire, for the summer. The Duke and Duchess of Fife cannot go to Braemar until the middle of August, as such extensive additions are being made to New Mar Lodge that the place will not be ready for their occupation before the beginning of the shooting season.

MR. E. F. STRANACK, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Madras Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, is proceeding to Europe for the hot weather. During his absence the Bank will be managed by Mr. F. D. Stranack, the Manager of the Bombay Branch, late of the Bank of Bombay, whose place will be taken by Mr. P. A. Churchward.

A CURIOUS difficulty arose, on Tuesday, in the court of Moulvie Abdul Jubbar, Khan Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate of Alipur, before whom one George Alfred Lambert, of Ekbalpur Road, had been called upon to prove that he was a British-born subject with reference to his application to be tried before a European Magistrate. Babu Bunkim Chunder Sen, for the defendant, contended that the personal appearance and the accentuation of the language of his client constituted sufficient proof as to justify the Court in regarding him as a European British subject. The pleader for the prosecution contended that, under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, the defendant was bound to prove that he was a European British subject. Mr. Lambert who was examined deposed to his having been born in London, and that he had been now eight years in India. He had two friends who knew him in England. One was now in Simla and the other in Madras, but to have them here as witnesses would entail an expense which he could not afford. He could produce a marriage certificate of his parents from England, but he would require two months' time for that purpose. The pleader for the prosecution contended that the law required that these statements should be proved by a credible witness. The Magistrate remarked that the only difficulty was that at present there was no European Magistrate, except the District Magistrate, to try the case. The matter was adjourned for further consideration.

AT a meeting, on the 27th ultimo, of the East India Association, Lord Wemyss presiding, Sir R Lethbridge read a paper on the Behar Cadastral Survey. He strongly urged that no obligation is laid upon the Indian Government to undertake this universally unpopular task in Behar, and proceeded to show that the existing legal position of the Behar ryots is such as to render the measure entirely superfluous; that its cost (direct and indirect) is not only utterly out of all proportion to any possible benefit, but absolutely insupportable, and that the boon is loathed by every one to whom it is offered. In the ensuing discussion Lord Wemyss and others protested against the arbitrary imposition of so-called "Fair Rents" in place of the elastic rent-system of Bengal.

THE Duke of Portland has remitted 20 per cent. of the rents of his Welbeck tenants for the half-year ending Lady Day, and has also taken steps to stop the proposed presentation by them of a christening gift to the infant Marquis of Titchfield. He recognises that in these times of serious agricultural depression such a gift might prove an undue tax on their resources, and he assures them that the Duchess and himself value the good feeling which has prompted the proposal far more than the gift itself.

SIR FRANCIS FLEMING, the Governor of Sierra Leone, who is coming home on leave, is says the "Echo," not likely to return to that Colony. "Sir Francis has not been very long in the 'White Man's Grave,' and it will be quite in keeping with the general run of his official career if he gets another appointment. During the past fifteen years he has held a different office every year, and has in that time been stationed in all parts of the smaller Colonial world. He served in various West Indian Colonies, in Ceylon, Hong Kong, and West Africa, and it would be fitting, perhaps (adds the writer), if he were now sent to the Falklands or Fiji by way of another change. It is due to 'Sir Frank, to say that he has been generally popular all round."

A CURIOUS statement appears in the "Daily Chronicle" to the effect that the correspondence of President Cleveland is probably larger than that of any other man in the world. Since his inauguration two months ago he has received on the average about eight hundred letters a day. It takes the whole time of five clerks and the President's private secretary to deal with this mass of letters. The clerks continue to work till eleven at night nearly every night, and it takes one man a good part of his time merely to split open the envelopes. Besides the letters a copy of nearly every paper in the United States is sent daily, or as often as published, to the White House. The major portion of the letters consist of applications for office. The President must surely make some very striking contributions to the waste-paper trade.

HIS HIGHNESS TAKHT SINGHJI, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Bhownugger, one of the Indian Princes, arrived at Charing Cross Station, on April 23, accompanied by Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee and a suite of fifteen persons, having travalled from Bombay to Brindisi in the P. and O. Company's s.s. Rome. He was met on arrival by Sir Theodore Hope and by Mr. A. Low, of the firm of Grindlay and Co., who have been appointed agents to his Highness during his stay in England. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Captain Cox, and Mr. M. M. Bhownuggeree, C.I.E., had previously joined the party and accompanied them to London. On arrival his Highness and attendants drove to 46, Queen's-gate. On Wednesday the Maharajah called at 10, Downing-street, and was introduced to Mr. Gladstone by Sir S. Fitzgerald. He afterwards visited the Secretary of State for India at the India Office, and subsequently was introduced to the Lord Chancellor at the House of Lords.

VEGETATION in Europe is not brought up to expect the regularity of seasons generally to be counted on in India ; so it puts up with considerable surprises in the way of too much or too little rain. But it seems the present run of unusually delightful spring weather that Londoners have been enjoying has a scientific aspect from the point of view of which even British crops may lose patience. The "absolute drought," in and near London, which came to an end with one slightly rainy day on the 17th of April, was "the longest on record since 1857, having lasted twenty-nine days." In 1890 there was a twenty-eight days' drought, but 1893 had already beaten that record by one day, when the letters of April 21st left home, and except for a very slight shower on the 20th, "set fair" was again the order of the day. The weather indeed was altogether unprecedented, and more appropriate to an ordinary June than to the month actually in progress, which showed none whatever of its ordinary caprices.

A FRENCH lady, Madame Ziegler, living at 71, Rue Mademoiselle, in Paris, received a telegram, the other day, informing her that her husband had been run over by an omnibus, and was at the hospital of La Pitie. The poor lady lost no time in going to the place where her husband was supposed to be lying seriously injured. What was her surprise when she found that the officials knew nothing of the matter. She then went to her husband's place of business, and found him, to her great joy, safe and sound. At first it was thought the whole thing was a hoax. The real explanation was found when the lady returned home. In her absence her place had been stripped by burglars, who had adopted a most heartless ruse for getting her out of the way.

AT the first meeting of the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company held on the 27th ultimo, Mr. A. Grey (chairman), announced that capital sufficient to carry the proposed telegraphic line as far as Uganda had already been raised, and that the material for the construction of the first four hundred miles would very shortly be shipped.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN H. S. MASSY, one year but of India, private affairs.

LIEUTENANT P. HALLAN PRYOR, Staff Corps, to be Squadron Officer.

MAJOR THE HON'BLE U. DE R. B. ROCHE, D. A. A. G., Peshawar District, 60 days, to Simla, private affairs.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN H. SMITH, to the Officiating Medical Charge of the Cantonment General Hospital at Dharmsala.

MAJOR J. W. HAWKINS, R. H. A., is transferred from Mian Mir to Umballa, on appointment to "H" Battery, R. H. A.

THE undermentioned officers proceed home on leave :—1st Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant J. S. Grove, 8 months, medical certificate. 14th Sikhs—Captain A. W. T. Radcliffe, 4 months, private affairs.

THE following appointments have been made :—17th Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant E. W. Boudier to be Adjutant. 8th Bengal Infantry—Captain W. H. Cazalet, from 10 B. I. to be Officiating 2nd-in-Command.

MAJOR C. W. MUIR, C.I.E., A.A.G., Meerut District, 90 days, private affairs. 18th Hussars—Lieutenant J. H. Gosselin, 160 days, private affairs. 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieutenant G. W. Dundas, 6 months, private affairs.

ALL appointments of medical officers to Volunteer Corps in India are in future to be submitted for the approval of the Government of India, and for publication in the *Gazette of India*. The title of Honorary Surgeon is abolished, and Volunteer medical officers will in future have the following substantive ranks : Surgeon-Lieutenant on appointment ; Surgeon-Captain after 3 years' service ; Surgeon-Major after 15 years, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel after 20 years' service.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave :—Colonel H. G. Waterfield, Colonel on the Staff, Ferozepore, 60 days, to Kashmir. 27th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Swetenham, 90 days, private affairs, to hills north of Dehra Dun. 30th Punjab Infantry—2nd-Lieutenant A. H. G. Thomson, 6 months, to Mussoorie, to study the languages. 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkha Rifles—Lieutenant W. M. Brown, 6 months, to Murree and Mussoorie, to study the languages. 19th Bengal Lancers—Lieutenant A. G. Medly, one year, out of India, private affairs.

CAPTAIN P. MALCOLM,, 2-4 Gurkha Rifles, to be Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bundelkhand District. 3rd Madras Lancers—2nd-Lieutenant P. S. F. Claridge, from 18th Hussars, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation. 27th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant O. A. Smith, from 36th Sikhs, to be Wing Officer. 12th Bengal Cavalry—2nd-Lieutenant W. H. Pennington, from King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation. 8th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant W. B. Douglas, to be Wing Officer, on probation. 13th Bengal Lancers—Lieutenant J. L. W. French Mullen, Staff Corps, to be Squadron Officer, and to remain seconded.

SIR EVELYN WOOD, and his staff were present at an important artillery tactical exercise in the vicinity of Aldershot the other day. The operations were conducted over an extensive area, and were mainly for the purpose of testing the disability of guns using cordite as compared with black powder. Telegraphic communication was kept up between the batteries in action and the general commanding, who advised the frequent changing of ammunition. It was found that at long ranges it was almost impossible to discern the position of guns using the smokeless powder, whereas those using the old explosive were easily seen. Sir Evelyn Wood will issue his report on the operations shortly.

THE Military Correspondent of the *Globe* says :—"I am in a position to confirm the statement that Lord Roberts was offered and that he refused the Governorship of Malta. It was at his option to accept that position on Sir August

THE HOME RULE BILL AND THE BUDGET IN PARLIAMENT.

THE BUDGET.

THE House of Commons went into Committee of Ways and Means, on the 24th ultimo, with Mr. Mellor in the chair.

Sir William Harcourt, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, immediately rose and made his Budget statement, beginning with an exposition of the financial balance-sheet for the year, which ended on March 31, 1893. The total estimated expenditure for 1892-3 was, he said, 90,253,000*l.*, and the Exchequer issues had, in fact, been 90,375,000*l.*, which was an excess of 122,000*l.*, over the estimate. We had, however, borrowed for the expenditure of the year no less than 2,056,000*l.*, and this brought up the total real expenditure to 92,431,000*l.* Passing to the revenue of the year just concluded, he said it was estimated at 90,453,000*l.*, and the actual payments into the Exchequer had been 90,395,000*l.*, or 58,000*l.* less than the estimate. The revenue from Customs was estimated at 19,900,000*l.*, and the money paid into the Exchequer was 19,715,000*l.*, or less than the Estimate by 185,000*l.*; but as the right hon. gentleman explained, there was a distinction between Exchequer receipts and net receipts. There was a falling off in spirits of 337,000*l.*; tea remained about stationary, and tobacco was markedly better. Dealing with the total Inland Revenue, he remarked that the Estimate in last year's budget was 54,862,000*l.*, whereas the Exchequer receipts were 55,085,000*l.*, while the net receipts were 54,946,000*l.* Beer remained almost the same as before, but on Home spirits there was a fall of about 400,000*l.* In one of his budgets Mr. Goschen spoke of there being "a rush to alcohol." To-day he would rather describe it as a stampede from alcohol (hear, hear). Mr. Goschen spoke of the remarkable increase in rum, and this year the discontinuance of the consumption of rum was equally remarkable. As to stamps, they were 245,000*l.*, better than the Estimate, the principal head being the death duties, which showed an abnormal state of things, owing to the influenza in 1891-2. The yield of the income-tax had been 70,000*l.* in excess of the Estimate, and the continual growth of this impost was one of the most remarkable features in our finance, furnishing the most irrefragable evidence, in his opinion, of the solid advance of the nation in wealth, both in actual income and accumulated capital. This, the right hon. gentleman declared amid Ministerial cheers, was a conclusive answer to those pessimists who assured us that we were being ruined by a vicious commercial system. The Post-office, he went on to say, had yielded no more than the Estimate—a most unsatisfactory return, considering the amount of the expenditure.

Telegraphs were 80,000*l.* less than the estimate and 115,000*l.* less than the actual working expenses. Indeed, since the telegraphs had been purchased, including a moderate interest that should be paid on the capital, there had been a loss of 4,500,000*l.* to the public. Miscellaneous expenditure had been estimated at 2,076,000*l.* and had yielded 2,065,000*l.* He was now in a position to state the balance between expenditure and revenue. The revenue was 90,895,000*l.* and the expenditure 90,375,000*l.*, leaving a balance of 20,000*l.* In speaking of such a miserable surplus it must be borne in mind that we had borrowed 2,000,000*l.* to meet the expenditure of the year.

Proceeding to an examination of the finance of 1893-4, he said the total estimated expenditure, was 91,464,000*l.*, or a total excess of 1,089,000*l.* over the expenditure of 1892-3. By far the larger part of this was due to two items, education showing an excess of 340,000*l.*, and the Post-office an exce[illegible] of 635,000*l.* But this gigantic total of 91,454,000*l.*, d[illegible] represent all. Besides that sum we raised by Im[illegible]tation an additional 7,250,000*l.*, which bro[illegible] total to 98,714,000*l.* With regard to the [illegible]1893-4, framed on the basis of the pre[illegible]d to state that the total revenue fo[illegible] 89,890,000*l.* or 505,000*l.* less[illegible]ceipts of 1892-3. The Ch[illegible] 19,650,000*l.*, or 65,000*l.*, less th[illegible] at 25,100,000*l.*, or 260,000*l.* [illegible] stamps at 13,600,000*l.*, or 2[illegible] year; land tax and house d[illegible] 10,000*l.* more than last year[illegible] 13,400,000*l.*, or 70,000*l.* less tha[illegible] of last year. This made a falli[illegible] estimated produce of taxes.

[illegible]venue as follows:—Post office[illegible] 2,480,000*l.*; Crown Lands, 430,000*l.*; [illegible] Canal shares, &c., 220,000*l.*; and miscellaneo[illegible] or 115,000*l.* less than last year. The total p[illegible] non-tax revenue would be 15,680,000*l.*, or 85,000*l.* [illegible] than last year. Having stated the estimated expenditure and the estimated revenue, he would now state the balance-sheet as it stood on the basis of existing taxation. The estimated expenditure being 91,454,000*l.*, and the revenue 89,890,000*l.*, a deficit of 1,574,000*l.* was left to be provided for.

A PENNY ON THE INCOME TAX.

This was a very serious state of affairs for which he thought, the public mind was hardly prepared. The deficit was due to the vast and progressive growth of expenditure which was forced upon successive Governments by the House of Commons. Addressing himself to the question how the deficit was to be covered, he said the Government could not recommend either borrowing or any encroachment on the funds set apart for the liquidation of the debt. The only policy worthy of a solvent and a wealthy nation was to increased taxation. The old objection against taxing capital no longer held good. There were two main objects to be aimed at—first, that all property, whether real or personal, should be brought into account, and valued and taxed upon an equal footing; and secondly, that properties of large amounts should pay at a higher rate than those of less considerable value. The Government would have been prepared to lay before the committee proposals to this effect; but they were precluded from doing so by two reasons—the first being the question of time and the second that the proceeds of taxation of this character could not be immediately realised. In the circumstances he proposed to meet his deficit by the addition of a penny to the income-tax. This penny was estimated to yield 1,750,000*l.* on the first year, thus covering the deficit and leaving a slight margin for contingencies. In the opinion of the Government a simple increase of the income-tax was the method which secured the requisite sum with the least uncertainty and the smallest amount of disturbance to trade and industry. Referring lastly to a minor change in the stamp duties the Chancellor of the Exchequer said strong representations had been made to him as to the desirability of remitting the tax on foreign and colonial share certificates and bonds payable to bearer. There was nothing to be said against the principle of this impost, but in its operation it had proved to be both unpopular and ineffective. Still he could not afford to remit the tax without a substitute. However he had been told that in the city dealers would be willing to accept one shilling instead of the present sixpence on contract notes in place of the stamps in question, and consequently he would include this change in his financial proposals.

After the usual discursive discussion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was intended to make it necessary for dealers in foreign game to pay the same license duty as dealers in English game; and also to stop the practice of affixing a receipt to a cheque in order to save the 1d. stamp on a separate receipt.

RIOTS IN BELFAST.

Mr. Sexton, on a motion for the adjournment of the House, took occasion to direct attention to the rioting in Belfast, consequent upon the incitements of eminent politicians, and desired to know what information the Government had received on the subject. He observed that there was great uneasiness and excitement in Belfast and also some dissatisfaction in regard to the conduct of the police.

Mr. Barton said the occurrences in Belfast were due not to the incitements on the part of prominent politicians, but to the iniquitous bill introduced by the Government. He regretted to say that the Prime Minister and his Government were the direct cause of the riot.

Mr. Asquith said some serious rioting had taken place, but as to the responsibility for what had occurred he preferred to say as little as possible. In the opinion of the Government, however, very grave responsibility rested upon those who used language calculated to incite either party to acts of violence. As to the future he could assure the House that every possible step was being taken by the police authorities on the spot to prevent the recurrence of these disgraceful scenes.

Mr. Jackson suggested that this question should be raised with notice, and after the Government had received definite information as to the facts.

Mr. Arnold-Forster remarked that his constituents in Belfast had lately received great provocation. The hon. member was speaking at one o'clock, when, in accordance with the standing order, the House immediately adjourned.

MR. GLADSTONE CHALLENGED.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of a statement by him the previous night, that he had never said that the Manchester murders and the Clerkenwell explosion ("Oh, oh," and cheers) brought the question of the Irish Church within the range of practical politics, he used the following words in his speech—("Oh, oh, "Order," and "Chair.")—

The Speaker thought that was an argumentative question. (Hear, hear.) It might fairly be said in debate, but it was hardly a subject for a question.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett then gave notice that at the earliest possible opportunity he would call attention to the extraordinary want of historical accuracy displayed by the Prime Minister. ("Oh, oh'" laughter, and cheers.)

THE HOME RULE DEBATE.

Mr. Bartley asked whether, as several members were anxious to join in the debate, Mr. Gladstone would allow the division to wait over; for if he did not, it might lead to the debate extending until very late.

Mr. Gladstone said he was prepared to encounter whatever trials and difficulties destiny might have in store. (A Member: "An all night sitting.") He regretted that he could not fall in with the suggestion.

Sir H. James, who was warmly cheered, resumed the debate. He said it was a mockery to the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament to insert the words that appeared in the preamble. There should be either a British executive or an Irish executive. To leave it sometimes British and sometimes Irish would be most destructive to the influence of both countries (hear, hear). The bill would have to be discussed line by line and word by word (Opposition cheers). The bill went to the root of our constitution, and to the very foundations of Parliament, and it was impossible that the responsibility for such a measure could be dealt with by themselves without allowing the constituencies of this country to say "Yes" or "No." Referring to the question of Ulster, the right hon. and learned gentleman observed that when the complaints of loyal men were not heard, when men who had committed no crime asked for a hearing to state their grievances, and then were told that their speeches were interminable, had nothing been done to provoke rebellion? If these men were told day by day that they were cowards, mere boasters, men who dare not do what they said they would do, they were being treated in a manner that would cause a very cur to turn round. If after this provocation civil war should occur, and blood should be shed, every drop of blood spilt would cast more of its stains upon those who had provoked it than those who had shed it (loud cheers).

Sir E. Harland said that if the Home Rule Bill were passed its operation would stifle commerce to such an extent as to produce anarchy.

Mr. Mildmay said the bill sought to effect an impossibility.

Mr. Litile supported the bill, although he confessed he was not in absolute agreement with all its details.

Mr. W. H. Fisher likened those who prophesied that the bill would convert Ireland into a paradise to those gentlemen who recommended certain companies to the public, but did not themselves take any shares (hear, hear). These gentlemen risked nothing but their own reputations as prophets.

Captain Sinclair, in supporting the bill asserted that the last election was fought and won on the particular issue of Home Rule.

Mr. Cust opposed the bill.

Mr. Balfour said no one had yet come forward who had the audacity to say that he desired to bring about a time for, within the limits of these islands, four legislative assemblies and executives, and another supreme assembly and supreme executive. That being so, he had to deal only with one bill which had been brought forward in consequence of Irish agitation and Irish crime. Agrarian agitation began before the Union and had been treated by repressive laws, milder since the Union than before it. The disease had by treatment been diminished in virulence, and they might look forward to a time when it would disappear altogether. Bad as the condition of parts of Ireland undoubtedly was, it had improved enormously during the past century. He had not been slow to admit that in the history of Ireland England had often played a sorry part, but he did not admit that in the tragedy extending over all these centuries England had been the villain of the piece. He was disgusted at the creeping hypocrisy when it was not ignorance that threw upon England all the responsibility for Irish ills. Turning to the objections to the bill from the point of view of England, he said they would have to have under it two Committees of Supply, and for aught he know, two Chancellors of the Exchequer, and they would not be able to touch either customs or excise without altering the relations with Ireland in a manner most unjust to the British taxpayer. An endeavour had been made to [illegible]ten the House with what would happen if the bill [illegible]t pass, by which he presumed was meant that [illegible]ould be a renewal of crime. The Home Secre[illegible]ionally lapsed into the legal mind—[illegible]n he discussed the supremacy of [illegible] he did not think that he could be [illegible]harge. It was the business of [illegible] to reassure the trembling [illegible]osition cheers and laughter) [illegible] and out" clause—Clause 9—the rig[illegible]hon. [illegible]man argued that it was clear that whatev[illegible]se 9 would do, it would destroy Government [illegible]binet as now understood. With reference to the [illegible] upon his speeches at Belfast, and the responsibility attac[illegible] he spoke to men devoted to the constitution, loyal subjects of the Queen, anxious to obey the Imperial Parliament, and who saw no reason why they should be handed over without protection to those who they knew would have absolute control over their destinies. Was it his business, under these circumstances, to preach the doctrine of non-resistance (Opposition cheers)? If they chose in their madness to commit this great political crime, and make themselves responsible for an irreparable national disaster, then all hopes of a peaceful and united Ireland would vanish, and vanish for ever (loud Opposition cheers).

Mr. Gladstone said he might sum up in four very short phrases what he conceived to be the staple and aggregate of the copious mass of matter which had been laid before them by the opponents of the bill. The first of these powerful weapons was a bold assertion, the second was persistent exaggeration, the third constant misconstruction, and the last, copious, arbitrary, and baseless prophecy. Having quoted passages from speeches in support of this contention, he went on to remark, with regard to the land, that they had made provision for the redemption of all their pledges, that amp'e time was left to Parliament for taking what measures it might think were imposed upon it, and had they not attempted to couple together Home Rule and land it was merely that they had refused to do what would have been a suicidal and impossible act. He challenged the Opposition to produce their Irish policy, and to say whether it was another twenty years of the resolute Government which had broken down, and would break down again, if that were attempted. Touching on one of the most import ant points involved in the discussion of the bill—the supremacy, the right hon. gentleman said that their supremacy was to be, for the first time in the last 90 years, a supremacy founded on right and backed by power (cheers). They meant by this bill to close and bury the controversy of 700 years (Ministerial cheers). He took his ground upon this—that the bill had been accepted in terms unequivocal and satisfactory by the Irish members. It would have a place in history—aye, and that not in remote, but in early history—not the least durable, not the least fruitful, and not the least blessed amongst the Liberal party's accomplished acts (loud Ministerial cheers, amid which the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat).

At the conclusion of Mr. Gladstone's speech Mr. Bartley rose, apparently to continue the debate, but Mr. J. Morley moved the closure, and it was agreed to, amid cheering.

The House divided at one o'clock:—

For the second reading.....	347
Against	304
Majority For	43

The bill was then read a second time amid loud Ministerial and Irish cheers.

All parts of the House were densely crowded. The Peer's gallery was throughed, and the Ambassadors' and Distinguished Strangers' galleries had not a vacant place. The Prince of Wales slipped in, with Prince Christian at his side, jutt as the leader of the Opposition rose. The Prince crossed his arms over the clock to enjoy the play. Mr. Balfour has rarely in the House been in better argumentative form. Opposite to him, on the other side of the table, sat Mr. Gladstone, watching him closely, and occasionally, in preparation for his coming speech, taking a sip of liquid from a small phial which stood corked in the shadow of the despatch-box before him. Mr. Gladstone, who rose close upon midnight, had to wait for some minutes until the vociferous cheers of his supporters ceased. His speech was a physical "tour de force," and his voice rang through the whole House. He spoke from beginning to end without any sign of fatigue. The speech excited the greatest enthusiasm among the Irish members. The division began at five minutes past one. As the members streamed slowly back the news filtered through that Mr. Saunders had, after all, voted for the bill. When Mr. Gladstone was seen eetering from the bar vehement cheers accompanied him till he reached the Treasury bench. In a state of great excitement Mr. William Redmond started up, and his voice was heard above the cheers of his countrymen, shouting out, "Parnell should not be forgotten to-night."

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, HERBERT CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

THE ANTI-HOME RULE AGITATION.

1000 AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL.

ABOUT 1000 amendments to the Home Rule Bill appear in the House of Commons Order Book. Of the instructions on the paper to the Committee on the Bill Sir G. Chesney has given notice of two—(1) that power be given to the Committee to introduce clauses for the withdrawal of the Military forces of the Crown from Ireland on a certain day; and (2) that the Committee be empowered to fix a day for the disbandment of the Irish militia.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN BELFAST.

There has been serious rioting in Belfast in connection with the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. The lighting of bonfires in the Nationalist quarter of the city on Saturday night, 22nd ult., led to the assemblage of crowds of roughs from other districts, who indulged in stone-throwing. The police had two or three sharp encounters with the mob, and a party of soldiers were ordered out. On Monday, the Roman Catholic workmen at Harland's Shipyard were intimidated and attacked, and at the dinner hour when the troops and police guarded the place, stones and scraps of iron were thrown. The troops were ordered to fix bayonets for a charge, when the workmen rushed into the works. About a thousand Roman Catholic workmen were prevented from resuming their work. In the evening about 3000 of the shipbuilders, some armed with sticks, formed into procession and marched through the city, a collision with the Nationalists being prevented only by the intervention of the military. Some further slight disturbances occurred on Tuesday, when Mr. Wolff, M. P., in a brief speech to a number of the men, warned them that in attacking and interfering with their Catholic fellow-workmen they were doing their very best to promote Home Rule. At the Belfast police-court, on Wednesday, twenty-six young men were charged with having taken part in the riots of the previous day, two of them being sentenced to two months' imprisonment each, four being fined 40s., twelve 20s., and the remaining eight discharged.

DEMONSTRATION AT THE ALBERT HALL.

About 11,000 persons, including 2,000 Irish Unionists (1,200 delegates and 800 volunteer visitors), met in the Albert Hall on Saturday, 22nd ult., to protest against the Home Rule Bill. The Duke of Abercorn presided, and a large number of Conservatives and Liberal-Unionist peers and members of the House of Commons were present. The Chairman's declaration that no power could ultimately prevail against their determination to remain free citizens of the Empire was heartily cheered. A resolution condemning the Home Rule Bill was moved in an eloquent speech, by the Bishop of Derry, who referred to "the splendid logic of freedom, which had absolutely annihilated the sordid logic of a sordid tyranny"; drew an acute and vivid picture of the two races, the Celtic and the Anglo-Scotch, who dwelt together in Ireland; alluded scornfully to Mr. Gladstone's "habitually theological language": supplemented Lord Randolph's expression, "brief, pregnant, passionate, picturesque" of "the great betrayal" by "the great fallacy," described the measure as "Lalorism legalised" as the "Bill of the Bog and the Bill of the Fog"; proclaimed that "A strong race can no more be confiding about its liberty than a pure woman can be confiding about her honour," and scornfully showed how the Bill "jockeyed the poor policeman and cheated the poor civil servant." Amid shouts of laughter he compared Mr. Gladstone to a "demon bowler." Protestants did not trust him, and Roman Catholics would remember "Vaticanism." One great blessing had come out of the bill, and that was that all Churches were represented on that platform. Continuing, the Bishop told how, when he was a curate in Ireland, he had been intimate with a parish priest, and how, when he was leaving the neighbourhood, the good old man had put his arms round his neck, and said, "Remember, one heaven is big enough for both of us, and the Saviour's heart is large enough for both of us." And that was the spirit in which all faiths should work together. In this Bill there was neither justice nor righteousness, with its shoddy gifts and shabby benedictions; it was an imbecile caricature of a Constitution: "morally a great betrayal, logically a great fallacy, religiously a great sectarianism, socially a great break-up, and imperially a great break-down. The resolution was seconded by Lord Fingall, a Roman Catholic, and supported by Robert M'Geagh, a Belfast merchant, formerly a prominent Gladstonian and by Mr. John Atkinson, Q.C., late AttorneyGeneral for Ireland, who, speaking for the local minority outside of Ulster, boldly claimed justice and consideration from the English people, described the bill as "the misshapen child of lust for power, and exclaimed, with feeling, that Unionists would be robbed by those who were, "following this measure, as the shark follows the ship, for the sake of the floal that falls from it." He scoffed at guarantees for protection on paper, and he alluded to the proviso that English solders might be employed to force them to accept the bill. (Loud cries of "Never" followed by a voice, "They could not fire on the flag.") The resolution was unanimously carried with enthusiasm. The next resolution, pledging the meeting to use every effort to oppose the Bill, was proposed by the Rev. R. M 'Cheyne Edgar, D. D., Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, seconded by Sir James Haslett, and also agreed to. On the invitation of the Chairman, the vast audience repeated after him the words, "We will never have Home Rule," and the National Anthem was then sung.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

The Duke of Devonshire occupied the chair at St. James's Hall, where 200 of the Unionist delegates were entertained at dinner. He referred to the loss sustained by the death of Lord Derby who, he knew, entertained the strongest conviction that Home Rule for Ireland would be not only mischievous and wicked, but also impracticable. Notwithstanding the vote of the previous night, Unionists were not despondent, as they believed that the calm judgment of the people on this question would ultimately prevail. Whilst counselling the delegates to repress the excitement which might arise in Ireland, he said that if anything could justify agitation it was Mr. Gladstone's speech, which was a deliberate insult to the Unionist minority. He assured the delegates that Unionists on this side of the Channel resented as bitterly as they did the cowardice and the perfidy of the surrender of the Loyalists to the avowed enemies of England.

LORD R. CHURCHILL AT THE CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB.

Lord Randolph Churchill presided on Saturday, 22nd ult., at the Constitutional Club, at a dinner given to sixty of the Irish delegates. In proposing the toast of "One United Kingdom"—words, he said, which represented everything that made life worth living to loyal Irishmen, and for which they might fight and die—he alluded to the division of the Home Rule Bill, remarking that, so far from having signed the death-warrant of the Union, Ministers had signed the death-warrant of their own party, which would soon be ratified by the constituencies. He characterised the subserviency shown to Mr. Gladstone by his followers as hardly above the dignity of African slavery, and said that all England and Scotland were watching the melancholy spectacle of the political decadence of one who was once their guide and protector. He did not regard the mechanical majority in the House of Commons as having the slightest weight in the country, and confidently anticipated that at a not distant time they might meet again in that club to celebrate the preservation of the Union of the Three Kingdoms.—Banquets also took place on Saturday at the Conservative Club, where the Earl of Drogheda, the Earl of Dunraven, and Mr. Dunbar Barton, M. P., were the principal speakers; at the Criterion Restaurant, where 200 of the delegates were entertained by the National Union of Conservative Associations, Sir S. Northcote, M. P., being in the chair; and at the Junior Constitutional Club, where sixty delegates were entertained. The Duke of Norfolk presided, and Lord Ranfurly was the principal speaker.

THE IRISH DELEGATES AT HATFIELD.

Lord Salisbury, addressing the Irish Unionist delegates at Hatfield, on Monday, 24th ult., said that although they had at this moment suffered a defeat the game was far from finished yet. If they stood firm against Home Rule there were no forces which could carry this detestable proposal into effect.—Mr. Balfour, who also spoke, was received with great enthusiasm. While doubting whether any consideration could influence the present majority in the House of Commons, he was confident of the ultimate success of their cause. —The Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Goschen subsequently delivered brief speeches.

SPEECHES AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

Lord Londonderry, in introducing a deputation of over 100 Irish Unionists to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Tuesday, 25th ult., said they appealed to the English nation to save them from a fate worse than death, and from the horrors of the civil war which must ensue. In reply, the Lord Mayor observed that the idea of force could not be entertained by him, but he hoped that they would constitutionally resist the Home Rule Bill to the utmost.

The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Salisbury, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, and other leading Unionists met on Tuesday, 25th ult., in conference at Devonshire House to consider the procedure of the Unionist party in regard to the Home Rule Bill.

THE Russian "Invalid," the official organ of the War Department, announces the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, as Commander of a company of Russian garrison artillery, established on the Kushk River.

INDIAN COMPANY MEETINGS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE ordinary general meeting was held on April 22, at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. J. Borradaile (chairman) said the net profits of the year, including a balance of £22,152 brought forward, amounted to £86,612. An interim dividend, which absorbed £15,000, was paid in June last, and the board had appropriated £38,875 towards writing the capital down to 1s. 4d. per rupee. That left a balance of £32,737, which it was proposed to dispose of by adding £1,500 to the officers' pension fund and by paying a further dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, leaving the substantial sum of £16,237 to be carried forward. The uncertainty of the course of silver throughout the year had greatly cramped the working of the bank, and when this was taken into consideration with the fact that trade had never recovered since the Baring crisis, he thought it was a matter of congratulation that they should have come through the ordeal in the way they had done. The accounts, he was pleased to say, showed a greater volume of business. The deposits, already largely increased in 1891, indicated a further improvement of £400,000 in 1892. The growth in this item during the two years referred to was 40 per cent., the deposits now amounting to £4,991,881.

Alluding to the premises account, which was £5,000 more than in 1891, he said the addition was due mainly to the purchase of the Madras premises, which were a great improvement upon the former, particularly as regards position. Having stated that Mr. A. V. Dunlop Best (Messrs. Best and Co., Madras) had been appointed to the vacant seat on the board, the chairman remarked that the contingent liability in respect of the Baring guarantee appeared in the accounts at £100,000, but since the date at which they were closed the liability had been reduced to £25,000. The board believed that the guarantee was only nominal. He then moved the adoption of the report.—Mr. J. R. Boyson (deputy chairman) seconded the motion.—The chairman having stated, in reply to Mr. Nelson, that the bank had no locks-up of any consequence, the motion was agreed to.—Messrs. D. Reid, R. P. Harrison, C.S.I., and J. Murdoch, the retiring directors, were reappointed.—Mr. W. Stensfield, the retiring auditor, was re-elected, and Messrs. Cooper Bros. and Co. were appointed auditors in the place of late Mr. Francis Cooper, and votes of thanks to the chairman, directors, manager and staff terminated the proceedings.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE OF INDIA (LIMITED).

The second annual ordinary general meeting was held on April 26, at Dashwood House, E. C.—Mr. M. R. Pryor (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said the death claims had been all since the establishment of the company, and the accident business stood at the low figure of £161 17s. 4d. The directors thought it would be very unwise to pay a considerable dividend at present, as the money should be devoted to placing the company on a throughly sound and satisfactory footing. A dividend of 3 per cent. was paid towards the close of the past year, and the directors hoped, if nothing unforeseen occurred, to declare a like dividend at the end of this year. So far the general manager had rendered his services gratuitously, as also had the Board. They were not personally alarmed about the fall in the rupee. When they reduced their premiums to sterling of course they looked small, but they intended to maintain the principle of keeping their rupee liabilities to the assured represented by the rupee investment as nearly as they could from time to time, so that they should not, he hoped, either make or lose by the rise or fall of the rupee. Their rupee liabilities would be represented, he trusted, by rupee assets as far as might be reasonably possible. Their business was partly with Europeans, partly with Eurasians; but the native lives, while much more numerous, were nearly always insured for smaller amounts. Their Indian business amounted to about 1,000,000 rupees, converting the sterling into rupees. One very important step which had been taken during the year was that they had embarked seriously in accident business in Great Britain. It did not seem much to pick up £1,500 in premiums—but he believed it represented the beginning of a thoroughly sound accident business. In this connection they had gone to Chicago, opportunity offering for combination with the most influential German and other Continental accident offices.—Mr. Polo seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

MYSORE HARNHALLI GOLD MINING (LIMITED).

At an extraordinary general meeting at 2, East India-avenue, on April 20, Col. F. Henderson presiding, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—(1) "That the company be would up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890." (2) "That, for the purpose of such winding up, Mr. E. W. Layton, of 2, East India-avenue, in the City of London, be, and he is hereby appointed, liquidator and empowered to submit to the shareholders a scheme of reconstruction." (3) "That the liquidator's remuneration be fixed by the shareholders." The chairman stated that there were no assets other than the mine and machinery; and that the liabilities were quite trifling. In further reply to questions, the chairman said that the mine had been sunk 165ft., but that it ought to be deepened at least 200ft. more. The company imperatively required £10,000, but they could get along better with £15,000. With regard to the reconstruction scheme, the liquidator would probably issue the same number of shares that the company was bound to issue to keep faith with the Mysore Government. The idea was to issue those shares either with 15s. credited as paid and a call of 5s., or as 17s. paid with a liability of 3s.; but, whatever the liability was, the calls would be made only 6d. at a time, in order to make matters easier for the shareholders. A 3s. call would bring in about £15,000.

NUNDYDROOG GOLD MINING (LIMITED).

At an extraordinary general meeting, on April 20, at 6, Queen street-place, Captain McTaggart presiding, the resolutions passed by the shareholders on March 20 last were confirmed. They were to the effect that the company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. Isaac Crooker, the secretary, be appointed liquidator; that the liquidator be authorised to consent to the registration of a new company, to be named the Nundydroog Company, Limited, or by some other suitable name, and that the draft agreement submitted made between the liquidator and the new company be approved, and that the liquidator be authorised to enter into an agreement in accordance with such draft or as near thereto as may be.

DIVIDENDS.

Bengal Central Railway, 9s. per cent., in addition to the guaranteed interest, making £2 4s. per cent. for the half-year; Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway, £2 11s. 3d. per cent. for the half-year; Bengal and North-Western Railway, £1 12s. 6d. for the half-year (subject to English Income tax); Bombay Gas, 3 per cent., free of income-tax, making 6¼ per cent. for the year; Ceylon Tea Plantations, 8 per cent. on the ordinary shares (making 15 per cent. for the year, free of income tax); dividends on the 7 per cent. preference shares were paid on June 30, 1892, and Dec. 31, 1892; Darjeeling Company (Limited), 6 per cent. clear of Income tax, payable on and after May 8.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At the last meeting of this society, Sir R. West presiding, Prof. Minas Tcheraz, Professor of Armenian at King's College, read a paper on "Saiat Nova (poete populaire armenian due Caucase)," his life and his poetry. He began by showing that the upper classes of Armenian society have a strong bent towards Hellenic or European culture, the lower classes—from whom are sprung the popular poets—towards Persian or Asiatic culture. He affirmed that the Armenian race is well endowed with the gift of poetry, and that its troubadours sing in Armenian, as well as in Turkish, Persian, or Georgian. Everything amongst them is oral, their poetry seldom passes to their posterity. They have as their patron saint, St. John the Baptist (Soorp Garabad), and go on pilgrimages to his convent at Moush, whither go also acrobads and athletes. The lecturer thinks this is only a Christian name substituted for that of some pagan divinity, probably vahaka (Heracles), who was formerly worshipped in that district. These bards are generally blind and illiterate, but they possess a wonderful memory, know both the Bible and the Koran, and dispute in words with Mahomedan troubadours. The lecturer, according to a report furnished to *Athenæum* and the *Academy*) gave curious details about these discussions between the popular poets, in which the vanquished is obliged to surrender to the victor his "saz," a kind of mandolin. As for Saiat Nova, he was born about 1712 at Tiflis, and renounced his profession of a weaver in order to devote himself to music and poetry. From 1742 to 1759 he charmed his fellow countrymen with his poems, and became the favourite singer of Heracle II., King of Georgia, the court and nobility. At the death of his wife he became a monk, but returned to Tiflis in order to send his four children to a safe place of refuge during the invasion of Mahomed Khan. The Persians found him praying in the Armenian cathedral, and gave him the choice of embracing Islamism or of death. The monk, who was then eighty-five, refused to renounce Christianity, and was slain by the barbarians. His best poems were those in Georgian, composed for the royal court, none of which are extant. Fortunately he had inscribed in one book hundred and fifteen of his Turkish and forty-six of his Armenian songs, and the latter were published in Moscow in 1852. Prof. Tcheraz read four of these didactic and erotic poems, translated for the first time. He also recited in Armenian the beautiful lines addressed by the poet to his violin.

THE YOUNG SERVIAN KING'S PLOT.

THE Paris *Figaro* contains a narrative of the recent *coup d' etat* in Servia, which embodies some hitherto unpublished details. It is written by M. Albert Maiet, Professor of History, to King Alexander, who was present at the arrest of the Regents and the late Ministers, and who thus describes the dramatic scene in the banqueting hall of the palace.

At eight o'clock the company were at table, the King having M. Ristics on his right and General Belimarkovics on his left, while facing him sat Major Tchirics (acting as Marshal of the Court), M. Avakoumovics (President of the Council), and General Bogitchevics (Minister of War.) The conversation was animated, King Alexander, who was remarkably self-possessed, talked with the Ministers of War and Finance concerning various Bills which they were about to bring before the Skuptschina. The second entree, which was a salmi of snipe, had been served, when the butler, Karl, informed Major Tchirics that everything was ready, and then immediately ordered all the footmen to withdraw. The guests waited some time for the roast meat, when M. Ristics' impatient at the delay, said to the King, "Be so good as to ring." Major Tchirics then rose and opened the door, when the vestibule was seen to be lined with soldiers. The Major immediately re-entered the room, and bowing to the King, said, "Sire, all is ready." The King took up his glass and rose to his feet to the surprise of those present, and then turning to M. Ristics, said in a very firm voice—"Gentlemen, I thank you for the care which you have taken of me and of the State, but seeing that the constitution is so seriously threatened, I consider that the moment has came for me to violate one of its clauses, namely, that relating to my majority, in order that I may safeguard the other articles of the constitution and preserve it in full vigour. I have decided to take the reins of power into my own hands, and have already carried out this resolution. I now communicate my decision to you, at the same time appealing to you by your devotion to the dynasty, and for the country's sake to render my first steps easy by tendering to me your resignations."

"But, sire, this is a very serious matter," replied M. Ristics, "because, according to the constitution—"

Here the King interrupted the speaker, and pushing back his chair, exclaimed, "I have nothing more to say." Turning then towards Major Tchirics, he said, "Major, I request you to execute my orders."

His Majesty at once left the hall, while Commandant Cumrics shouted, "Long live the King," to which the troops in the vestibule loudly responded, as had been previously arranged.

Major Tchirics then continued, "Gentlemen, and you Generals, I beg you to aid me to discharge the serious duty imposed upon me, and to execute the King's orders."

"What are those orders?" asked M. Ristics.

"To place your written resignations in the King's hand," was the answer.

M. Ristics started back, and rejoined, "Until His Majesty attains his majority, we govern the country in accordance with the constitution."

"Pardon me," replied Major Tchirics, "I have not read that clause of the constitution very carefully, but having received precise instructions from His Majesty, I have nothing more to say to you."

The Major then bowed and left the hall, leaving the door half open. He was then heard to say in a loud voice to Captain Michkovics, who was waiting in the vestibule, "Captain Michkovics, no one must be allowed to leave this hall alive without my orders. You understand?"

"I understand, Major," was his reply.

Three minutes later the folding doors of the banqueting hall were opened, and the Regents, with General Bogitchevics, Minister of War, went out. As soon as they appeared thirty bayonets were presented at their breasts, but the soldiers, recognising the two Generals, almost as quickly lowered their rifles, contenting themselves with calling out to the Regents to fall back.

On hearing the noise Major Tchirics and Major Cumrics hastened to the spot, and drawing their revolvers, faced the Regents, who were still pressing forward.

Major Tchirics, addressing them, exclaimed, "Back, gentlemen, and do not let the blood of the King's guests be shed in the King's Palace. Do not force me to take extreme measures, for I am determined to do my duty."

The Regents thereupon drew back a little, M. Ristics exclaiming, "You will pay dearly for this audacity. It is we who govern in the King's name."

"To-morrow you may shoot me, but at present I shall carry out my orders," replied the officer.

At this moment the King appeared at the door of his study, to which he had retired on leaving the banqueting hall.

"Major, I thank you," he said, "you have executed my orders very well."

The Regents afterwards returned to the banqueting hall, while the personages who were to be entrusted with portfolios in the new Ministry, but were ignorant of what had happened, arrived at the Palace in Court carriages which had been sent for them.

At nine the "coup d'etat" was fully accomplished.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA.

AT a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on the 27th ult., Sir Juland Danvers, K.C.S.I., read a paper on "Indian Manufactures: Their Present State and Prospects."

The lecturer regarded the question of how the resources of India could best be developed as one of the most important problems of the day. He did not sympathise with those who considered that the time would come when India would be unable to support her population, but admitted that the dependence of the country on agriculture alone furnished ground for serious reflection and vigorous action. The proportion of the population engaged in manufactures and handicrafts are now above 10 per cent. of the whole. The progress made during the last quarter of a century in the commerce and industries of the country furnished proof of what she was capable of doing under sound fiscal laws and increased means of communication, and raised just expectations also to her future prosperity. After describing the various textile and metal handicrafts for which India has been long famous, and referring to the supersession by machine-made goods from England of the work of the hand-loom and the artificer, he stated that there were now in India 126 cotton mills, employing about 112,000 persons, and that the value of the yarns and piece-goods exported had increased from Rx.2,010,000 in 1881-2, to Rx.7,035,000 in 1891-2. The chief markets are China, Japan, and Africa. In the same period the imports from Great Britain into India have also increased from Rx.21,230,000 to Rx.28,690,000. It was pointed out that several branches of industrial work were capable of expansion if only more care and skill were applied to the preparation of the raw material and to its conversion into the manufactured article. Wool, silk, and tobacco were specially mentioned as being open to improvement. As regards the future, Sir J. Danvers was hopeful. The advantages which India possesses in her geographical position, in her internal resources, and in her cheap labour were very great; but, in the first place, capital is wanted. That hitherto supplied has come mainly from Great Britain, and it would be an encouraging sign of confidence and enterprise if it were forth

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION.

In the House of Lords on Friday, April 24th, Lord Kimberley, replying to a question put by Lord Cross, with reference to the report of the committee, or commission, appointed to inquire into the matter of the Indian currency, said he was not surprised at the anxiety felt for the production of the report. He need scarcely say he was himself most anxious to receive it as soon as possible. The commission was approaching the termination of its labours, and the report might be expected before long. As soon as it was received it would have the consideration of the Government.

MADRAS AND BOMBAY ARMIES BILL.

Lord Kimberley presented a Bill to amend the law relating to the Madras and Bombay Armies, and it was read a first time.—Lord Cross suggested that the despatch from the Governor-General of India should be presented before the Bill was read a second time—Lord Kimberley said the despatch had already been laid on the table, and he believed it would be circulated before the Bill was read a second time.

"APPROPRIATING" THE REVENUES OF INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Friday, April 21st, replying to Sir G. Chesney, Mr. G. W. Russell said the expenditure to be incurred in bringing, to England the detachment of native officers, who are to take part in the procession on the opening of the Imperial Institute, was limited to £2,500, and would be borne by the revenues of India.—Sir G. Chesney gave notice that he would call attention to this mode of appropriating the revenues of India. (Cheers.)

COMPULSORY LABOUR IN INDIA.

In answer to Mr. Benson, Mr. G. Russell said: No power exists under the Central Provinces Sanitation Act to establish a system of compulsory unpaid labour, nor has any such system been sanctioned by her Majesty's Government. The Secretary of State's attention has, however, been drawn to the words "species of miniature corvee labour," used in a resolution by the Central Provinces Government of Oct. 23, 1891, and he will inquire what is meant by it."

OPIUM DENS IN BOMBAY.

On Tuesday, April 25, Mr. Caine asked whether attention had been drawn to the statement of Mr. Henry Varley that he had found large numbers of men and some women smoking in opium dens in Bombay.—Mr. G. Russell: The Secretary of State for India has seen the statement referred to. The orders of September 25, 1891, directed that in any future opium licence the vendor should be prohibited from permitting the consumption of opium on his premises in any form. The Secretary of State has asked the Government of India to consider whether the law should not be strengthened so as to enable legal steps to be taken for suppressing private opium saloons.

RATING OF HINDU TEMPLES.

Mr. Caine asked a question as to the rating of Hindu temples in Benares while Mohammedan mosques and Christian churches and chapels were exempted.—Mr. G. Russell: An Indian municipality can levy such rates and taxes as are allowed by law, without the sanction of the Government of India. In the case of Benares, the law applicable is Chapter 3 of Act XV. of 1883, as amended by the North-Western Provinces Act I. of 1891. The Secretary of State has received no information as to the matters referred to, but he will forward the questions to the Government of India and ask for information on the points mentioned. Hospitals in India are not ordinarily exempted by law from municipal rates and taxes; but they may be, and often are, exempted wholly and partially under the rules made by the municipal authorities subject to the approval of the local Government. If the people of Benares consider that impartiality has not been shown in the matters referred to they will doubtless seek redress and cause a question to be put upon the subject in the local Legislature.

AN INDIAN DIVORCE CASE.

In the case of Haddon *v.* Haddon and Rogers, just before the Court in London, the husband, Mr. Henry Edmunds Haddon, a civil engineer, sought a divorce by reason of his wife's misconduct with the co-respondent, Lieutenant George E. Rogers of the 25th Regiment. There was a cross petition, but it was abandoned, and the case came before the Court as undefended. Mr. Barnard appeared for the petitioner, who said he was married to the respondent on Dec. 26, 1883, in India. He was a civil engineer. He took his degree at Cambridge, and afterwards went to Cooper's Hill. There were three children. They made the acquaintance of the co-respondent, Lieutenant Rogers, and after a time he came across a letter that gentleman had written to his wife. Witness said he was a scoundrel, and was on the point of thrashing him when he admitted he was a scoundrel and that he ought not to have written such a letter. He, however, denied that anything improper had taken place. The respondent also denied that anything wrong had taken place, and he believed her. In 1883 he came to Malvern with his wife and children. After a time Lieutenant Rogers appeared on the scene, and he meeting the respondent secretly, witness thrashed him. He offered to send his wife back to her parents, but she would not go. He returned to India, and left directions with his bankers to pay her passage money. His Lordship: Why did you not take her with you? Witness said that he was getting tired of her conduct. On the day he sailed she refused to go with him. She said she wanted to go on the stage. She did ultimately return to her parents in India. She wrote that she was 'enciente' by him. In answer to that letter he took his wife back upon her repeated assurances as to the paternity. After the birth of the child in 1890 she went away. He then found a diary, and some of it was in the handwriting of Lieutenant Rogers. He also found some compromising letters in her possession. He promised to make her an allowance if she led a chaste life and kept away from Rogers. He could not commence proceedings before owing to want of means. His wife had run him into debt. He learnt that she had since been living with Lieutenant Rogers. He gave an emphatic denial to the counter-charges. Evidence was then given as to the respondent and co-respondent living together in the neighbourhood of Westbourne Park. The jury found for the petitioner, and negatived all the counter-allegations. His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs, and dismissed the wife's petition. It was stated that the petitioner had agreed to allow his wife 30s. a week so long as she remained unmarried.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM MACPHERSON.

Mr. William Macpherson died in London on April 20, in his eighty-first year, having for some time being in indifferent health. Born in Aberdeen and educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar in 1837. In 1846 he went to India, where he became Master in Equity in the Supreme Court at Calcutta. His "Procedure of the Civil Courts in India," in which the practice of these Courts was for the first time put together in a connected and intelligible form, at once became a standard work throughout the country. It ran through many editions, and greatly facilitated the preparation of the Procedure Codes subsequently enacted. After an absence of more than twelve years he returned to England, and was soon after invited by his friend the late Mr. John Murray, of Albemarle-street, to become the editor of the *Quarterly Review*, which post he held for some six years with great success. He resigned it in order that he might give his whole time to his duties as secretary to the Commission engaged in codifying the law of India. Much excellent work was done by that Commission and their secretary, of which the Indian Succession Act (X. of 1865) may be taken as a good example. But the Government of India, preferring to have the work done more immediately under its own control, differences arose which led to the Commission coming suddenly to an end. Mr. Macpherson then resumed practice at the Bar, chiefly before the Privy Council, and soon after published his "Practice of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council," a book which was much wanted, and is still almost the only practical guide on the subject. He subsequently filled successively the offices of Legal Adviser and Judicial Secretary in the India Office, and resigned the latter appointment in 1882. Since then he had lived in retirement.

M. Amadee Pigeon, who was one of the German Emperor's professors, has stated in a lecture, says a Paris correspondent, that his Imperial Majesty is well grounded in classical and current French, and is a great reader of French poets. But his taste is different from that of his grandmother, the late Empress Augusta, he disliking Racine and liking Sully-Prudhomme, Coppee, Bouchor, and Bourget. M. Pigeon describes the Emperor as being original and ardent in the discharge of tasks which he regards as duties. As a child he showed this bent. His intentions are upright, and he honours truth and tries to live according to it.

VALERIE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Meritas Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore, in every case, grey or white hair, to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promotes the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Meritas Hair Renewer," only 12s per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE HANSARD TRIAL.

On April 24 Mr. Bottomley closed his speech in his own defence. He contended that as he held upwards of 100,000 share in the company and bought shares down to the day when the Debenture Corporation Company took possession it was impossible to suggest that he knew it was a rotten concern. From first to last he submitted that there had been no concealment, fraud, or conspiracy on his part in connection with the Hansard Union.—Counsel for the defendants Dollman and Joseph Isaac, having addressed the jury the case was adjourned till April 25, when Mr. Justice Hawkins announced that he had made up his mind that there was no case to go to the jury against the defendant Joseph Isaacs, and directed the jury to find a verdict of not guilty in his case. The Solicitor-General then addressed the Court on the whole case as against the remaining two defendants, Bottomley and Dollman. On Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of the trial, Mr. Justice Hawkins, in summing up the case against Messrs. H. Bottomley and C. Dollman, described most of the counts in the indictment as either bad in themselves or unsupported by sufficient evidence. Directors were, no doubt, morally bound to do their duty towards shareholders fully and diligently, but it was not a criminal matter if they did not do so. It might be well, however, that the law should be altered so as to force upon directors the proper discharge of their duties. There could be no conviction unless the jury were satisfied that there had been a fraudulent conviction between the two defendants. The jury, after nearly half an hour's deliberation, acquitted both the defendants, adding an expression of their concurrence with the Judge's opinion as to the need for an amendment of the law with reference to the responsibility of directors.

CONSCRIPTION A PANACEA FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

Major-General F. H. Tyrrell, of the Madras Army, lectured at the Royal United Service Institution, on April 21, on "Universal Compulsory Service for the United Kingdom." He pointed out that England was now the only great European Power which had not adopted and utilised conscription as a means of obtaining increased military strength, and said if our possessions were, as formerly, inaccessible to our possible rivals and adversaries, except by the sea, we could still afford to ignore their enormously increased preponderance of military strength, but this was not the case, as both along the northern frontier of India and in Egypt England was vulnerable to a land attack. Unless we kept pace with other nations we might fall like others had done in the past. There were three courses open:—(1) To establish the Prussian system of universal compulsory service in the United Kingdom. (2) To adopt a modification of it suitable to our environment as had been done by Switzerland and other nations. (3) To continue as we are, and trust entirely to our assured naval superiority for success in military operations. The State (he asserted) had as much right to the personal service of its members as to their pecuniary aid, and a citizen might as well refuse to pay taxes as to render military service. With regard to the objection to compulsory service, it was a tax on labour that ought, in his opinion, to prove a panacea for the woes of the unemployed. In conclusion, he expressed an opinion that the result of universal military service would be beneficial to humanity.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

The following letter has been received in reply to a communication sent to Mr. Gladstone by the secretary of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade:—"10, Downing-street, Whitehall, April 15, 1893.—Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 30th ult., received through Sir Joseph Pease, M.P., Mr. Gladstone desires me to again express his own desire and that of her Majesty's Government to take such further steps as may be found practicable to restrict the Indian opium trade, and to mention that the Government of India have recently announced that the prohibition of the use of opium, which is already enforced in Upper Burmah, will be extended to Lower Burmah. This measure, which will involve a considerable sacrifice of revenue at a time when it can be illafforded, appears to Mr. Gladstone to be a proof that both the home and the Indian Governments are not unwilling to take action whenever possible, in the direction which you indicate.—Yours very faithfully, Geo. H. Murray."

THE HULL DOCK STRIKE.

On Wednesday, April 26, the Hull Dock Strike entered on its fourth week. There are still no prospects of a settlement. The proposal for a national strike seems to have been abandoned, but all possible support is to be lent to the dockers at Hull. Serious disturbances have taken place, necessitating the drafting of extra military and police assistance to the port; but at present, it is stated, the work in the docks is being regularly performed with free labour. After a night spent in quelling a series of street disturbances in Hull, the Hull authorities on Sunday had to cope with an alarming fire in a timber yard belonging to Messrs. Wade and Co. on the Citadel Estate, which involved the engineering works of Messrs. Bailey and Leetham and the Citadel Hotel, the damage done being estimated at between £50,000 and £60,000. It is alleged that the outbreak was the work of incendiaries, and that the workmen on strike refused tempting offers of payment to assist in extinguishing the flames. On Wednesday a load of straw, passing through the street, was deliberately set on fire and outrages on isolated free labourers and others continue to be reported. An appeal for assistance has been issued by the Hull Docker's Union on the ground that the "elementary principle of combination" is threatened by the Shipping Federation.

THE ATTEMPT TO SHOOT MR. GLADSTONE.

An alarming rumour was circulated on the 27th ult. to the effect that Mr. Gladstone had been shot at. It appeared that a young man from Sheffield, named Townsend, had discharged a loaded revolver in Downing-street some distance from Mr. Gladstone's residence. Townsend was charged at Bow-street Police-court with discharging a revolver to the common danger, and upon him was found a memorandum relating to the passing of the Home Rule Bill, and making a rambling reference to Mr. Gladstone and "justifiable homicide." The prisoner was remanded. A question regarding the arrest of the man Townsend was put by Mr. Sexton in the House of Commons, but as the matter (which Mr. Asquith described as a serious one) was now the subject of police inquiry and judicial investigation, the Home Secretary asked that the question should be postponed.

The "Daily News'" correspondent gives some interesting particulars, derived apparently from Senator de Sal, Turpin's counsel, of the way in which the French War Office sought to get the better of the Germans. Shortly after the purchase of the inventor's panclastite explosives had been declined by the French War Office, M. Turpin received a note from Prince Hohenlohe, then German Ambassador in Paris, asking him to call on him. M. Turpin showed the note to the Minister of Justice, and was advised by him to pay a simple polite call, and to let the Prince do all the talking. Four years after he signed a contract with the War Office, by which he was bound to keep his invention secret for some ten months longer. Meanwhile roburite had been discovered, and was being experimented with by the Germans. The Ministers of War and Justice, to ascertain the value of his panclastites in German eyes, asked M. Turpin to ask for an interview with Prince Hohenlohe, and propose to him the purchase of the explosives, but at a high figure, which the French military authorities named. Their object in doing so was to find out whether the German Artillery Department thought well of the roburite, and if its manufacture cost as much as some spies reported. If they accepted M. Turpin's offer, the fact of their doing so would prove the worthlessness of their own explosive, or the heavy expense gone to in making it. M. Turpin did as he was bid, and discovered the name of the inventor of the roburite. The Germans indirectly induced the Swiss to ask him to make experiments at Berne with the alleged view, if they were satisfactory, giving a large order. He refused. The Turks wanted to buy his patent of smokeless powder; but he, thinking some pasha had arranged to pass it on to Germany, refused. As to the visit which M. Turpin made to England, he says that he came over on M. de Freycinet's suggestion, to try to enter into relations with the Ordnance Department, that he might ascertain what the English smokeless powder was really worth.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall-Mall, April 25.

21st Hussars—Capt H Finn is seconded for service on the Staff.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots (Lothian) Regt.—Capt G H FitzGerald retires from the service, receiving a gratuity. The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut H H Francis is antedated to to Dec 23, 1892, vice D G Wemyss, appointed Adjutant. Lieutenants to be Captains:—E H Molyneux-Seel, vice H H Francis, appointed Adjutant; C C Daniel, vice G H FitzGerald, Lieut C C Gordon, from 3rd Bn the Suffolk Regiment, to be Second Lieutenant, vice G A Preston, seconded.

Buffs (East Kent Regt)—Capt A H Coles, D S O, is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers; Second Lieut R K Price to be Lieutenant, vice E H Hacon, resigned; Lieut C C H Pritchard from the Argyll and Bute Artillery (South. ern Division), R A, to be Second Lieutenant, vice R K Price

King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut C M Stephenson to be Captain, vice W D Sellar, seconded. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieut G B Clutterbuck is antedated to Jan 21, 1893, vice J S Swan seconded. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—A Blair, vice E J Dent, promoted; E T Carwithen, Probationer I S C, vice C M Stephenson; T L Ormiston, Probationer I S C, to complete establishment; E M Young, to complete establishment. Lieut P H Oakes, from 3rd Bn the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, to be Second Lieut, vice C B Clutterbuck. Quartermaster and Honorary Capt John Connolly retires on retired pay. Sergeant-Major Thomas Henry Gott to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt J Connolly.

Gloucestershire Regt—Lieut H C G Potts to be Captain, vice S A James, appointed Adjutant 3rd Battalion the Bedfordshire Regiment.

Staff—Major W H H Waters, R A, to be Military Attaché, in succession to Col M G Gerard, C B, J S C who has resigned that appointment.

Staff College—Major H C B Farrant, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, to be a Professor, vice Col J S Rothwell, deceased.

Inspection of Warlike Stores—The following officers R A to be Inspectors—Capt T F Bushe from temporarily a second Class Assistant Inspector, vice Lieut-Col and Col W Hunter who is placed on half-pay on the expiration of his period of service in that appointment; Major A H W Brett, vice Lieut-Col P L Macgregor who is placed on half-pay on the expiration of his period of service in that appointment; Major W A Urquhart, vice Major E Ward, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Capt A H W Dod, from temporarily a Second Class Assistant Inspector, vice Major C F Hadden, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Capt H R Adair from temporarily a Second Class Assistant Inspector, vice Major D F Downing, R A whose period of service in that appointment has expired, Capt W Lambert, R A, to be a First Class Assistant Inspector, vice Lieut-Col A G Walker, who is placed on half pay on the expiration of his period of service in that appointment. The following officers, R A, from temporarily Second Class Assistant Inspectors to be Second Class Assistant Inspectors—Capt S G Horton, vice Lieut G H Harrison, R E, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Capt J H Mansell, vice Capt F M Lowe, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Lieut A J Saltren-Willett, Capt N B Heffernan, Capt H C W Eteson, Capt F T Fisher, Capt C S Meeres. The following officers to be temporarily Second Class Assistant Inspectors:—Capt F F Minchin R A, vice Capt J H Mansell R A; Lieut R J Macdonald, R A.

Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Col H F Paterson, MD, FRCS, Edin, to be Surgeon-Major-General, vice J C B Reade, CB, retired; Brigade Surgeon-Lieut-Col W Nash, MD, to be Surgeon-Colonel, vice H F Paterson, MD, FRCS, Edin; Surgeon-Lieut-Col E Townsend, MD, to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, vice W Nash, MD; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Col J E Fannin retires on retired pay. The following Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels retire on retired pay:—R Anderson, FRCS, Edin, C B Jennings, from half-pay.

Indian Staff Corps—The following Colonels are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—F W Bolleau CB, CE, Fisher, W L N Knyvett, J Scence, H C Wright.

Indian Army—Major-Gen L E E Evans, Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Col Charles, E. Stack, Bombay Cavalry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—F R Boardman, CB, to Melampus, April 27; J E Stokes, to Mersey May 9; G W Hand, to Aurora May 3.

Commanders—A A C Galloway, to Melampus April 7; H B Elwyn, to Galatea; P Hoskins, to Aurora May 3; C Lang: to Mersey, May 9.

Lieutenants—C R Acklom, to Australia, April 14; G H Miller, A W Howe, and B A Astor, (N), to Melampus April 27; G S Shuckburgh and L Clinton-Baker, to Excellent, additional, for short course of gunnery, April 29; E Kinder, G Drury, H M A Cuttfield, H B Warren, and J C Roughton, to Melampus, additional; C R de C Peat, to Excellent, additional, April 27; H M Wyat, to Invincible temporarily; H H D Tothill, to Swiftsure April 26; R M King, to Shannon 1st; F E W Lambert, J N Hill, Hon F Spring-Rice, D V Hughes, C G Prater, J E Cochrane, C Paget, and W L Bignold, to Aurora, additional, H Crawford W L Down, R H Story, and A H Lyons, to Aurora, May 3; B H Fanshawe, to Cruiser [N] H L de E Skipwerth, to Bellona, April 27; R H Curtois, to Neptune, April 29; E F B Charlton, to Vernon, additional, May 6.

Sub Lieutenants—J E Blay and W H Houghton, to Excellent, additional, as Acting Lieutenants, April 29.

Staff Commanders—W King, to Vivid, additional, for Belleisle, Apr 1 27; W J Symons, to Monarch, May 1; W Strugnell, to Aurora May, 3.

Fleet Engineer—W A Harvey, to Belleisle, April 27.

Chief Engineer—C H Stewart, to Melampus, April 27; A Rayner, to Mercury May 9; J Kerr, to Shannon May 3.

Staff Engineers—T Rule, to Vivid, additional, for Astrea; J R B Wright to Defiance, additional, for torpedo store at Devonport; W J Mandling, to Victory, additional, for Royal Oak; S J Robins, to Pembroke, additional, as Admiralty engineer overseer for Liverpool and Barrow district, April 25; H J J G Moon, to Hotspur May 9; S G Follett, to Aurora, May 3.

Engineers—G C Bath, to Vivid, additional for Antelope, in lieu of a chief engineer, April 25; W Monkhouse, to Melampus, April 27; W Cuddip, to Aurora, May 3; J Taylor, to Research, April 27; G E Wheatley, to Mersey, Alfred H Moysey, to Active, May 9.

Staff Surgeons—R MacIvon, to Barham, May 2; C James, to Alexandra, April 25; E W Luther, to Melampus, April 27.

Surgeons—C E F Gunn, to Wildfire April 25; C S Bennetts, to Vivid, additional, April 27; J E Cood, to Cambridge, April 28.

Fleet Paymasters—F R C Whiddon, to Aurora, additional, for Limerick, Coastguard district, May 3; W Noble and J N Robinson, to Melampus, additional, for Kingston Coastguard district, April 27; G F Mathew and B Urmick, to Mersey, additional, for coastguard on shore, May 9; H F Roe, to Galatea, additional, May 3.

Staff Paymasters—G Finlay, to Aurora, May 3; H Howell, to Melampus, April 27; G B Townsend, to Galatea, May 3.

Paymaster.—C H A Ward to Wanderer, April 18.

Assistant Paymasters.—H W B Delafons, to Volage, April 21; A B Hall, to Mersey, May 9; W J A Carter, to Galatea, May 3.

Clerks.—F Abraham, to Nelson, April 25; O R Mathew, to Aurora, May 3; A J H Routley, to Melampus, April 27.

Gunners.—G Ellis, to Thunderer, April 18; E Pratt, to Northampton, April 18; C M Gunner, to Excellent, additional, April 17; H Loder, to Pike April 17; G T Baker, to Albacore, April 17; E A Webb, to Pembroke, additional, April 17; W Cammocle to Barham, May 2; W H Taylor, to Audacious, April 17.

Boatswains.—G Trevethan, to Thunderer, April 18; T Tilley, to Thunderer Q D D April 11; R Cumner, to Northampton, April 18; M Ahern, to Wanderer, April 18; J W J Savage, to Trafalgar, April 15; G Payne to Cruiser, new, April 15; J Roberts, to Blenheim, April 15; J W H Skews, to Agamemnon, April 15.

Carpenter—J Murphy, to Thunderer, April 18.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty, April 18, 1893—Acting Engineer F H Hinks has been confirmed in the rank of Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet March 1; Clerk J G Moore has been promoted to the rank of Assistant-Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet March 31.

April 19.—Chief Engineer T Williams, on the Retired List, has been advanced to the rank of Staff Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet March 1; the undermentioned Chief Engineers have been advanced to the rank of Staff Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet:—B J Barnes, April 12, W H Pibworth, April 18.

April 20—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870—Commander F C Younghusband has been placed on the Retired List, April 1.

April 21—Sub-Lieutenants J A Waugh and R F Parker have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet.

April 24—The following Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed:—H A Adams, F W Caulfeild, W N England.

The following Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet—H A Adams F W Caulfeild.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

The following are the successful candidates at the recent competitive examination of Militia subalterns and University candidates for commissions in the Army:—

MILITIA CANDIDATES.

Cavalry.		Infantry.	
Reynolds, P. G.	1752	Paul, J. R. A. H.	1774
Nicholson, G. M.	1669	Trotter, E. H.	1708
Marston, T. H.	1638	William, K.	1748
Thackwell, C. J.	1636	Mildmay, A. R.	1748
Parkin, F. H.	1635	Mairis, G. B. de M.	1744
Vyvyan, R. T.	1627	Paton, D. R.	1739
Conolly, T.	1610	Bell, M. G. E.	1730
Tweedie, W. W. M.	1608	Bacon, B. K. W.	1726
Bindloss, C. H.	1608	Mitchell, J. R.	1723
Brigstocke, W. P.	1808	Barthan, A. C.	1723
Artillery.		MacBean, W. W.	1709
* Pritchard, F. V. L.	1977	Gordon, R. A.	1698
Swettenham, W. A. W.	1841	Chawley, C. B.	1688
Infantry.		Olivey, H. E.	1692
* Harrison, A. H. P.	1929	Fitzwilliams, E. C. L.	1680
Rickman, S. H.	1851	Biggs, G. W.	1686
Pusey, E. B.	1851	Bridges, T. M'G.	1685
Barrard, H. G.	1846	Rennie, G. A. P. W.	1677
* Hawkes, C. St. L. G.	1835	Allen, W. L.	1676
* Steen, H. C.	1833	Trenchard, H. M.	1673
*Davidson-Houston, C. E. D.	1817	Le Marchant, E. T.	1669
Holbroke, B. F. R.	1815	Brush, A. W.	1669
Mitchell, R. W. H.	1811	O'Shee, G. I. P. P.	1649
Gascoigne, C. C. O.	1798	Hannay, G. M.	1648
West, G. W.	1781	Riccard, C. B. J.	1647
Young, R. W.	1780	Knox, H. H. S.	1646
Collard, A. A. L.	1776	Welch, A. J.	1646
		Orr, J. B.	1645

* Elects Indian Staff Corps.

UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES.

Tetchell, E.	1487	Denny, E. W.	1366
Davis, E. C.	1424	Lillie, F. S.	1345
Longhurst, A. L.	1389	Harling, R. W.	1216

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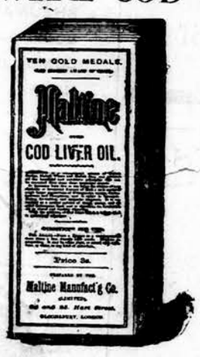

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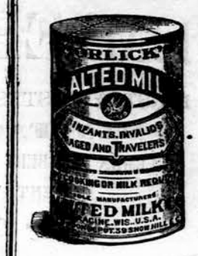

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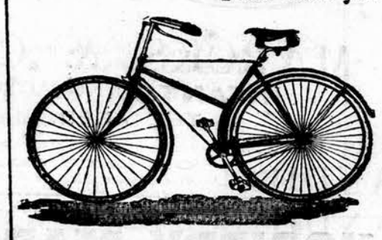

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A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well-made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.
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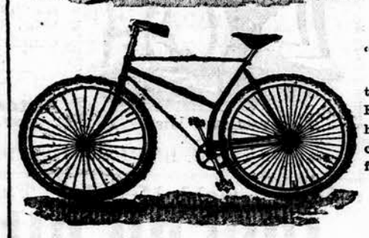

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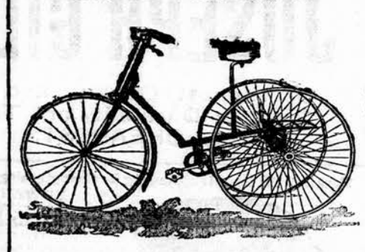

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An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.
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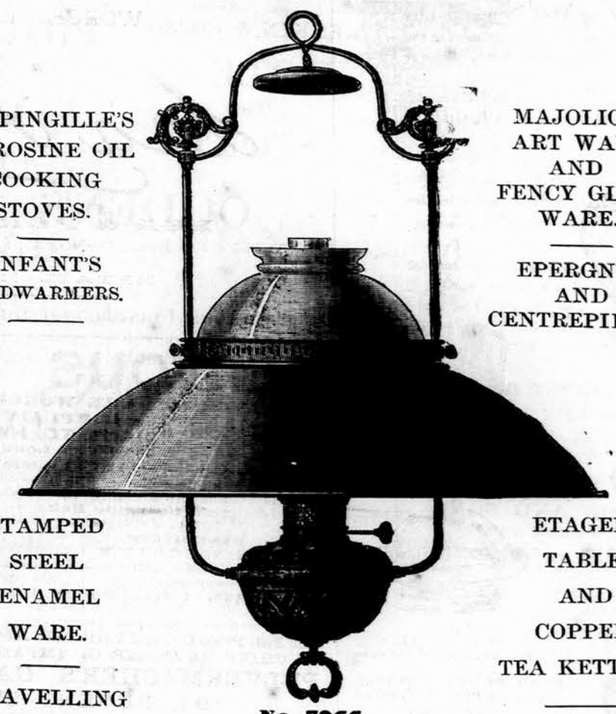

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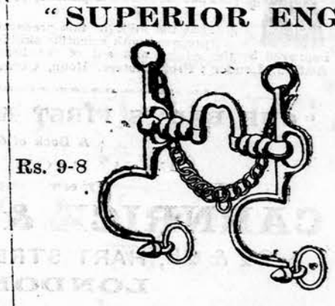

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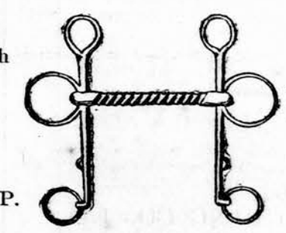

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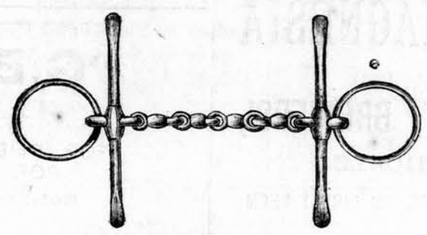

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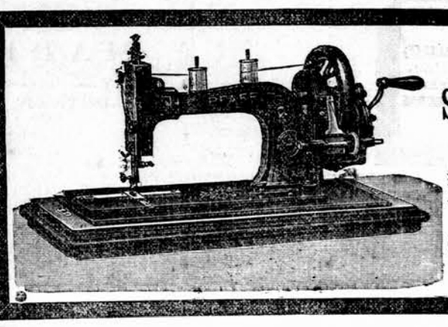

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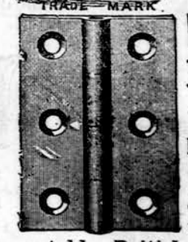

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